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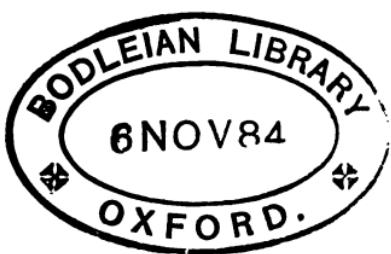
BY

THE REV. J. H. MERRIOTT, B.A.

ASSISTANT MASTER IN THE MODERN SCHOOL, WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

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P R E F A C E.

THE text used in the following selections is that of Bekker. In the notes, the chief difficulties in words, constructions, and antiquities, have been noticed and illustrated. In many cases the explanations are necessarily brief, and may require supplementing on the part of the master. It is hoped at the same time that boys may be induced to work out independently the lines of thought suggested.

Reference has been made to the notes of Raschig and Twiss, the grammars of Key and Madvig, and the histories of Arnold and Mommsen.



L I V Y.

I. *The trial of Horatius for his sister's murder. He is acquitted on the ground of his service to his country.*

PRIUSQUAM inde digredenterur, roganti Mettio ex foedere icto quid imperaret, imperat Tullus uti iuventutem in armis habeat: usurum se eorem opera, si bellum cum Veientibus foret. ita exercitus inde domos abducti. princeps Horatius ibat, trigemina spolia p[re]a se gerens; cui soror virgo, quae despensa uni ex Curiatiis fuerat, obvia ante portam Capenam fuit; cognitoque super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, solvit crines, et flebiliter nomine sponsum mortuum appellat. movet feroci¹ juveni animum comploratio sororis in victoria sua tantoque gaudio publico. stricto itaque gladio, simul verbis increpans, transfigit puellam. "abi hinc cum immaturo amore ad sponsum" inquit, "oblita fratum mortuorum vivique, oblita patriae. sic eat quae-cunque Romana lugebit hostem." atrox visum id facinus patribus plebique: sed recens² meritum facto obstabat. tamen raptus in jus ad regem. rex ne ipse tam tristis ingratique ad vulgus judicii aut secundum judicium supplicii auctor esset, concilio populi advocato "duumviro³" inquit "qui Horatio perduellionem judicent, secundum legem facio." lex horrendi carminis⁴ erat. "duumviri

perduellionem judicent. si a duumviris provocarit,⁵ provocatione certato. si vincent, caput obnubito; infelici arbori⁶ resto suspendito; verberato vel intra pomoerium vel extra pomoerium.⁷ hac⁷ lege duumviri creati, qui se absolvere non rebantur ea lege, ne innoxium quidem, posse, cum condemnassent, tum alter ex his “P. Horati, tibi perduellionem judico” inquit. “i, lictor, colliga manus.” accesserat lictor, injiciebatque laqueum. tum Horatius auctore⁸ Tullo, clemente legis interprete, “provoco” inquit. ita [de] provocatione certatum ad populum est. moti homines sunt in eo judicio maxime P. Horatio patre proclamante se filiam jure caesam judicare: ni ita esset, patrio jure in filium¹⁰ animadversum fuisse. orabat deinde ne se, quem paullo ante cum egregia stirpe conspexissent, orbum liberis facerent. inter haec senex juvenem amplexus, spolia Curiatiorum fixa eo loco qui nunc Pila¹¹ Horatia appellatur ostentans,¹² “huncine” aiebat, “quem modo decoratum ovantemque¹³ victoria incedentem vidistis, Quirites, eum sub furca vinctum inter verbera et cruciatus videre potestis? quod vix Albanorum oculi tam deforme spectaculum ferre possent. i, lictor, colliga manus, quae paullo ante armatae imperium populo Romano pepererunt. i, caput obnube liberatoris urbis huius; arbori infelici suspende; verbera vel intra pomoerium,¹⁴ modo inter illa pila et spolia hostium, vel extra pomoerium, modo inter sepulcra Curiatiorum. quo enim ducere hunc juvenem potestis, ubi non sua decora eum a tanta foeditate supplicii vindicent?” non tulit populus nec patris lacrimas nec ipsius parem in omni periculo animum; absolveruntque admiratione magis virtutis quam jure causae. itaque ut caedes manifesta aliquo tamen piaculo lueretur, imperatum¹⁵ patri ut filium expiaret pecunia publica. is quibusdam piacularibus sacrificiis factis, quae deinde genti Horatiae tradita sunt, transmisso per viam tigillo, capite adoperto velut sub jugum misit juvenem. id hodie quoque publice semper refectum manet: sororium tigillum vocant. Horatiae sepulcrum, quo loco corruerat icta, constructum ex saxo quadrato.

II. *Alba is destroyed, and its inhabitants are transferred to Rome.*

Inter haec jam¹ praemissi Albam erant equites, qui multitudinem traducerent Romam. legiones deinde ductae ad diruendam urbem. quae ubi intravere portas, non quidem fuit tumultus² ille nec pavor qualis captarum esse urbium solet, cum effractis portis stratisve ariete³ muris, aut arce vi capta, clamor hostilis et cursus per urbem armatorum omnia ferro flammaque miscet: sed silentium triste ac tacita maestitia ita defixit⁴ omnium animos, ut prae metu obliiti quid relinquerent, quid secum ferrent, deficiente consilio, rogantesque alii alios, nunc in liminibus starent, nunc errabundi domos suas, ultimum⁵ illud visuri, pervagarentur. ut vero jam equitum clamor exire jubentium instabat, jam frigor tectorum quae diruebantur ultimis urbis partibus audiebatur, pulvisque ex distantibus locis ortus velut nube inducta omnia impleverat, raptim⁶ quibus quisque poterat elatis, cum larem ac penates tectaque in quibus natus quisque educatusque esset relinquentes exirent, jam continens agmen migrantium impleverat vias, et conspectus aliorum mutua miseratione integrabat lacrimas. vocesque etiam miserabiles exaudiebantur,⁷ mulierum praecipue, cum obsessa ab armatis tempa augusta praeterirent ac velut captos relinquerent deos. egressis⁸ urbem Albanis, Romanus passim publica privataque omnia tecta adaequat solo, unaque hora quadringentorum annorum opus, quibus Alba steterat, excidio ac ruinis dedit. templis⁹ tamen deum (ita enim edictum ab rege fuerat) temperatum¹⁰ est.

III. *Tarquinius sends his sons to inquire of the Delphic Oracle. They are outwitted by Brutus.*

Intentus perficiendo templo, fabris undique ex Etruria accitis, non pecunia solum ad id publica est usus, sed operis etiam ex plebe. qui cum haud parvus et ipse militiae adderetur labor, minus tamen plebs gravabatur se tempa deum exaedificare manibus suis, quam postquam et ad

alia, ut specie minora, sic laboris aliquanto majoris tradicebatur opera, foros in circo faciendo, cloacamque maximam, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, sub terram agendum; quibus duobus operibus vix nova haec magnificentia quicquam adaequare potuit. his laboribus exercita plebe, quia et urbi multitudinem, ubi usus non esset, oneri rebatur esse, et colonis mittendis occupari latius imperii fines volebat, Signiam Circeiosque colonos misit, praesidia urbi futura terra marique.

Haec¹ agenti portentum terribile visum, anguis ex columna lignea elapsus² cum terrorem fugamque in regiam fecisset, ipsius regis non tam subito pavore perculit pectus quam anxiis implevit curis. itaque cum ad publica prodigia Etrusci tantum vates adhiberentur, hoc³ velut domestico exterritus visu Delphos ad maxime inclitum* in terris oraculum mittere statuit, neque responsa⁴ sortium ulli alii committere aūsus, duos filios per ignotas ea tempestate terras, ignotiora maria in Graeciam misit. Titus et Aruns profecti. comes his additus L. Junius Brutus,⁵ Tarquinia sorore regis natus, juvenis longe⁶ alias ingenio quam cuius simulationem induerat. is cum primores civitatis, in quibus fratrem suum ab avunculo interfectum audisset, neque in animo suo quicquam regi timendum neque in fortuna concupiscentum relinquere statuit, contemptuque tutus esse, ubi in jure parum praesidii esset. ergo ex⁷ industria factus ad imitationem stultitiae, cum se suaque praedae esse regi sineret, Bruti quoque haud abnuit cognomen, ut sub ejus obtentu cognominis liberator ille populi Romani animus latens opperiretur tempora sua. is tum ab Tarquinii ductus Delphos, ludibrium verius quam comes, aureum baculum inclusum corneo⁸ cavato ad id baculo tulisse donum Apollini dicitur, per ambages⁹ effigiem ingenii sui. quo postquam ventum est, perfectis patris mandatis cupidio incessit animos juvenum sciscitandi ad quem eorum regnum Romanum esset venturum. ex infimo specu vocem redditam ferunt "imperium summum Romae habebit, qui vestrum primus, o juvenes osculum matri tulerit." Tarquinii, ut Sextus, qui Romae relictus fuerat, ignarus

* inclytum.

responsi expersque imperii esset, rem summa ope taceri jubent; ipsi inter se, uter prior, cum Romam redissent, matri osculum daret, sorti permittunt. Brutus alio ratus spectare Pythicam vocem, velut si prolapsus cecidisset, terram osculo contigit, scilicet quod ea communis mater omnium mortalium esset. redditum inde Romam, ubi adversus Rutulos bellum summa vi parabatur.

IV. *Mucius Scævola attempts to assassinate Porsenna, but fails; the king dismisses him unhurt.*

Obsidio erat nihilo minus et frumenti cum summa caritate inopia, sedendoque¹ expugnaturum se urbem spem Porsenna* habebat, cum² C. Mucius adolescens nobilis, cui indignum videbatur populum Romanum servientem, cum sub regibus esset, nullo bello nec ab hostibus ullis obsecsum esse, liberum eundem populum ab iisdem Etruscis obsideri, quorum saepe exercitus fuderit. itaque magno audacique aliquo facinore eam indignitatem vindicandem ratus, primo sua sponte penetrare in hostium castra constituit. dein metuens ne, si consulum injussu et ignaris omnibus iret, forte deprehensus a custodibus Romanis retraheretur ut transfuga, fortuna³ tum urbis crimen affirmante, senatum adit. "transire Tiberim" inquit, "patres, et intrare, si possim, castra hostium volo, non praedo, nec populationum in vicem ultor. majus, si dii juvant, in animo est facinus." approbant patres; abdito intra vestem ferro proficiscitur, ubi eo venit, in confertissima turba prope regium tribunal constituit. ibi cum stipendum⁴ militibus forte daretur, et scriba cum rege sedens pari fere ornatu multa ageret, eum⁵ milites vulgo adirent, timens sciscitari uter Porsenna* esset, ne ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret quis esset, quo⁶ temere traxit fortuna facinus, scribam pro rege obtruncat. videntem inde, qua per trepidam turbam cruento mucrone sibi ipse fecerat viam, cum concursu ad clamorem facto comprehensum regii satellites retraxissent, ante tribunal regis destitutus,⁷ tum quoque inter tantas fortunae minas metuendus magis quam metuens, "Romanus sum"

* Porsena.

inquit "civis. C. Mucium vocant. hostis hostem occidere volui. nec ad mortem minus animi est quam fuit ad caedem. et facere et pati fortia Romanum est. nec unus in te ego hos animos gessi : longus post me ordo est idem potentium decus. proinde in hoc discrimin, si juvat, accingere,⁸ ut in singulas horas capite⁹ dimices tuo, ferrum hostemque in vestibulo habeas regiae. hoc tibi juventus Romana¹⁰ indicimus bellum. nullam aciem, nullam prae-
lium timueris. uni tibi, et cum singulis, res erit." cum rex simul ira infensus periculoque conterritus circumdari ignes minitabundus iuberet, nisi expromeret propere quas insidiarum sibi minas per ambages¹¹ jaceret, "en tibi" inquit, "ut sentias quam vile corpus sit iis qui magnam gloriam vident;" dextramque accenso ad sacrificium foculo injicit. quam cum velut alienato ab sensu torreret animo, prope attonitus miraculo rex, cum ab sede sua prosiluisset amo-
verique ab altaribus juvenem jussisset, "tu¹² vero abi" inquit, "in te magis quam in me hostilia ausus. juberem macte¹⁴ virtute esse, si pro mea patria ista virtus stare. nunc jure belli liberum te, intactum inviolatumque hinc dimitto." tum Mucius, quasi remunerans meritum, "quandoquidem" inquit "est apud te virtuti honos, ut beneficio tuleris¹⁵ a me quod minis nequisti, trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanae ut in te hac via grassaremur. mea prima sors fuit. ceteri,* ut cuique ceciderit primo, quoad te opportunum¹⁶ fortuna dederit, suo quisque tem-
pore aderunt."

V. *The Plebs secede to Mons Sacer. They are persuaded to return on the recital of the apologue of the " Belly and the members."*

Timor inde patres incessit ne, si dimissus exercitus foret, rursus coetus occulti coniurationesque fierent. itaque quanquam per dictatorem delectus habitus esset, tamen, quoniam in^f consulum verba jurassent, sacramento teneri militem rati, per causam renovati ab Aequis belli educi ex

* caeteri.

urbe legiones jussere. quo facto maturata est seditio.³ et³ primo agitatum dicitur de consulum caede, ut solverentur sacramenta; doctos deinde nullam scelere religionem⁴ exsolvi, Sicinio⁵ quodam auctore injussu consulum in Sacrum montem secessisse: trans Aniem amnem est, tria ab urbe millia passum. ea frequentior fama est quam⁶ cuius Piso auctor est, in Aventinum secessionem factam esse. ibi sine ullo duce vallo fossaque communitis castris quieti, rem nullam nisi necessariam ad victimum sumendo, per aliquot dies neque laccessiti neque laccessentes sese tenuere. pavor ingens in urbe, metuque mutuo suspensa⁷ erant omnia. timere relicta ab suis plebes violentiam patrum, timere patres residem in urbe plebem, incerti manere eam an abire malent. quam diu autem tranquillam, quae secesserit, multitudinem fore? quid futurum deinde, si quod externum interim bellum exsistat? nullum profecto nisi in concordia civium spem reliquam ducere. eam per aequa per iniqua reconciliandam civitati esse. placuit⁸ igitur oratorem ad plebem mitti Menenium Agrippam, factundum⁹ virum et, quod inde¹⁰ oriundus erat, plebi carum. is intromissus in castra, prisco illo dicendi et horrido modo nihil aliud quam hoc narrasse fertur. tempore quo in homine non, ut nunc omnia in unum consentiant, sed singulis membris suum cuique consilium, suus sermo fuerit, indignatas reliquas partes sua cura, suo labore ac ministerio ventri omnia quaeri, ventrem in medio quietum nihil¹¹ aliud quam datis voluptatibus frui, conspirasse inde ne manus ad os cibum ferrent, nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent. hac ira, dum ventrem fame domare vellent, ipsa una membra totumque corpus ad extremam tabem venisse. inde apparuisse ventris quoque haud segne ministerium esse, nec magis ali quam alere eum, reddentem in omnes corporis partes hunc quo vivimus vigemusque, divisum pariter in venas maturum, confecto cibo, sanguinem. comparando hinc quam intestina corporis seditio similis esset irae plebis in patres, flexisse mentes hominum.

VI. *The Fabian house undertakes single-handed the Veian war.*

Igitur non patrum magis quam plebis studiis K. Fabius cum T. Verginio* consul factus neque bella neque delectus neque ullam aliam priorem curam agere quam ut, jam aliqua ex parte inchoata concordiae spe, primo quoque tempore cum patribus coalescerent animi plebis. itaque principio anni censuit, priusquam quisquam agrariae legis auctor tribunus exsisteret, occuparent patres ipsi suum munus facere; captivum agrum plebi quam maxime aequaliter darent: verum esse habere eos quorum sanguine ac sudore partus sit, aspernati patres sunt; questi quoque quidam nimia gloria luxuriare¹ et evanescere vivendum quondam illud Caesonis ingenium. nullae deinde urbanae factionis fuere. vexabantur incursionibus Aequorum Latini, eo cum exercitu Caeso missus in ipsorum Aequorum agrum depopulandum transit. Aequi se in oppida receperunt murisque se tenebant: eo nulla pugna memorabilis fuit. at a Veiente hostile clades accepta temeritate alterius consulis; actumque de exercitu foret, ni K. Fabius in tempore subsidio venisset.

Ex eo tempore neque pax neque bellum cum Veientibus fuit; res proxime² formam latrocini³ venerat. legionibus Romanis cedebant in urbem: ubi abductas senserant legiones, agros incursabant, bellum quiete, quietem bello in vicem eludentes.³ ita neque omitti tota res nec perfici poterat. et alia bella aut praesentia instabant, ut ab Aequis Volscisque, non diutius quam recens dolor proximae cladi transiret quiescentibus; aut mox moturos se apparebat Sabinos semper infestos Etruriamque omnem. sed Veiens hostis, assiduus magis quam gravis, contumeliis saepius quam periculo animos agitabat, quod nullo tempore negligi poterat aut averti⁴ alio sinebat. tum Fabia gens senatum adiit. consul pro gente loquitur. “assiduo magis quam magno praesidio, ut scitis, patres conscripti,⁵ bellum Veiens eget. vos alia bella curate, Fabios hostes Veientibus date. auctores⁶ sumus tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis

* Virginio.

fore. nostrum id nobis velut familiare bellum privato sumptu gerere in animo est. res publica et milite illic⁷ et pecunia vacet." gratiae ingentes actae. consul e curia egressus comitante Fabiorum agmine, qui in vestibulo curiae senatus consultum exspectantes steterant, domum reddit. jussi armati postero die ad limen consulis adesse, domos inde discedunt.

VII. *They solemnly leave Rome, and carry all before them in the enemy's country.*

Manat¹ tota urbe rumor; Fabios ad caelum laudibus ferunt. familiam² unam subisse civitatis onus; Veiens bellum in privatam curam, in privata arma versum. si sint duae roboris ejusdem in urbe gentes, depositant³ haec Volscos sibi, illa Aequos: populo Romano tranquillam pacem agente omnes finitimos subigi populos posse. Fabii postero die arma capiunt; quo jussi erant, conveniunt. consul paludatus⁴ egrediens in vestibulo gentem omnem suam instructo agmine videt; acceptus in medium signa ferri iubet. nunquam exercitus neque minor numero neque clarior fama et admiratione hominum per urbem incessit. sex et trecenti milites, omnes patricii, omnes unius gentis, quorum neminem ducem sperneret egregius⁵ quibuslibet temporibus senatus, ibant, unius familiae viribus Veienti populo pestem minitantes. sequebatur turba propria⁶ alia cognatorum sodaliumque, nihil medium, nec spem nec curam, sed immensa omnia volventium animo; alia publica sollicitudine excitata, favore et admiratione stupens. ire fortes, ire felices jubent, inceptis eventus pares reddere; consulatus inde ac triumphos, omnia praemia ab se, omnes honores sperare. praetereuntibus Capitolium arcemque et alia templaque, quicquid⁷ deorum oculis, quicquid animo occurrit, precantur ut illud agmen faustum atque felix mittant, sospites brevi in patriam ad parentes restituant. incassum⁸ missae preces. infelici via dextro Jano⁹ portae Carmentalis profecti ad Cremeram flumen pervenient. is opportunus visus locus communiendo praesidio. L. Aemilius inde et C. Servilius consules facti.

et donec nihil aliud quam in populationibus res fuit, non ad praesidium modo tutandum Fabii satis erant, sed tota regione, qua Tuscus ager Romano adjacet, sua tuta omnia, infesta hostium, vagantes per utrumque finem, fecere. intervallum¹⁰ deinde haud magnum populationibus fuit, dum et Veientes accito ex Etruria exercitu praesidium Cremerae oppugnant, et Romanae legiones ab L. Aemilio consule adductae cominus cum Etruscis dimicant acie. quanquam vix dirigendi aciem spatium Veientibus fuit : adeo inter primam trepidationem, dum¹¹ post signa ordines introeunt subsidiaque locant, invecta subito ab latere Romana equitum ala non pugnae modo incipiendae sed consistendi ademit locum. ita fusi retro ad saxa Rubra (ibi castra habebant) pacem supplices petunt. cujus impetratae, ab insita animis levitate, ante deductum Cremera Romanum praesidium paenituit.

VIII. *But they fall into an ambuscade, and all perish save one boy.*

Rursus cum Fabiis erat Veienti populo, sine ullo majoris belli apparatu, certamen ; nec erant incursions modo in agros aut subiti impetus incursantium, sed aliquoties aequo campo collatisque signis certatum, gensque una populi Romani saepe ex opulentissima, ut tum res erant, Etrusca civitate victoriam tulit. id primo acerbum indignumque Veientibus visum ; inde consilium ex¹ re natum insidiis ferocem hostem captandi. gaudere etiani multo successu Fabiis audaciam crescere. itaque et pecora praedantibus aliquoties, velut casu incidissent, obviam acta ; et agrestium fuga vasti² relicti agri ; et subsidia armatorum ad arcendas populationes missa saepius simulato quam vero pavore refugerunt. jamque³ Fabii adeo contempserant hostem, ut sua invicta arma neque loco neque tempore ullo crederent sustineri posse. haec spes provexit ut ad conspecta procul a Cremera magno campi intervallo pecora, quanquam rara⁴ hostium apparebant arma, decurrerent. et cum improvidi effuso cursu insidias circa ipsum iter locatas superassent,⁵ palatique passim⁶

vaga, ut fit pavore injecto, raperent pecora, subito ex insidiis consurgitur, et adversi et undique hostes erant. primo clamor circumlatus exterruit, dein tela ab omni parte accidebant. coeuntibusque Etruscis, jam continentis⁷ agmine armatorum septi,* quo magis se hostis inferebat, cogebantur breviore spatio et ipsi orbem colligere. quae res et paucitatem eorum insignem⁸ et multitudinem Etruscorum, multiplicatis⁹ in arto ordinibus, faciebat. tum omissa pugna quam in omnes partes parem intenderant, in unam locum se omnes inclinant. eo nisi corporibus armisque rupere¹⁰ cuneo viam. duxit via in editum leniter collem. inde primo restitere. mox ut respirandi superior locus spatium dedit recipiendique a pavore tanto animum, pepulere etium subeuntes; vincebatque¹¹ auxilio loci paucitas, ni jugo circummissus Veiens in verticem collis evasisset. ita superior rursus hostis factus. Fabii caesi ad unam omnes, praesidiunque expugnatum, trecentos sex perisse satis convenit, unam prope puberem aetate relictum, stirpem genti Fabiae dubiisque rebus populi Romani saepe domi bellique vel maximum futurum auxilium.¹²

IX. Isolation of Veii from the rest of Etruria. The Romans surround it with a double line of wall.

Pace alibi parta Romani Veiique in armis erant tanta ira odioque, ut victis¹ finem adesse appareret. comitia utriusque populi longe diversa ratione facta sunt. Romani auxere tribunorum² militum consulari potestate, numerum: octo, quot numquam antea, creati, M'. Aemilius Mamercinus iterum, L. Valerius Potitus tertium, Ap. Claudius Crassus, M. Quintilius Varus, L. Julius Julius, M. Postumius, M. Furius Camillus, M. Postumius Albinus. Veientes contra taedio annuae ambitionis,³ quae interdum discordiarum causa erat, regem creavere. offendit ea res populorum Etruriae animos, non majore odio regni quam ipsius regis. gravis jam is antea genti fuerat opibus superbique, quia sollennia ludorum, quos intermitti nefas⁴ est, violenter diremisset, cum ob⁵ iram repulsa, quod suffragio

* saepti.

duodecim⁶ populorum aliis sacerdos ei praelatus esset, artifices,⁷ quorum magna pars ipsius servi erant, ex medio ludicro repente abduxit. gens itaque ante omnes alias eo magis dedita religionibus,⁸ quod excelleret arte colendi eas, auxilium Veientibus negandum, donec⁹ sub rege essent, decrevit. cuius decreti suppressa fama est Veii propter metum regis, qui a quo¹⁰ tale quid dictum referretur, pro seditionis eum principe, non vani sermonis auctorem habebat. Romanis etsi quietae res ex Etruria nuntiabantur, tamen quia omnibus conciliis eam rem agitari afferebatur, ita¹¹ muniebant ut ancipitia munimenta essent, alia in urbem et contra oppidanorum eruptiones versa, alii frons in Etruriam spectans auxiliis si qua forte inde venirent, obstrebatur.¹²

X. Roman disasters at Veii. Patriotic offer of the Plebs and Equites.

Par¹ jam etiam in concionibus erat Appius tribunis plebis, cum subito, unde minime quis crederet, accepta calamitas apud Veios et superiorem Appium in causa et concordiam ordinum majorem ardoremque ad obsidēndos pertinacius Veios fecit. nam cum agger prōmotus ad urbem vineaeque tantum² non jam injunctae moenibus essent, dum opēra interdiu fuit intentius quam nocte custodiuntur, patefacta repente porta ingens multitudo, facibus maxime armata, ignes conjecit; horaeque⁴ momento simul aggerem⁸ ac vineas, tam longi temporis opus, incendium hausit; multique ibi mortales, nequicquam opem ferentes, ferro ignique absumpti sunt. quod ubi Romam est nuntiatum, maestitiam omnibus, senatui cura^{fn} metumque injecti ne tum vero sustineri nec in urbe sedatio nec in castris posset, et tribuni plebis velut ab se victae rei publicae insultarent, cum repente, quibus census equester erat, equi publici non erant assignati, consilio prius inter sese habito senatum adeunt, factaque dicendi potestate equis se suis stipendia⁵ facturos promittunt. quibus cum amplissimis verbis gratiae ab senatu actae essent, famaque ea forum atque urbem pervasisset, subito ad curiam concursus fit

plebis. pedestris ordinis se ajunt nunc esse, operamque rei publicae extra ordinem polliceri,⁶ seu Veios seu quo alio ducere velint. si Veios ducti sint, negant se inde prius quam capta urbe hostium reddituros esse. tum vero jam superfundenti se laetitiae vix temperatum est. non enim, sicut equites, dato magistratibus negotio laudari jussi ; neque aut in curiam vocati quibus⁷ responsum daretur, aut limine curiae continebatur senatus : sed pro se quisque ex superiore loco ad multitudinem in⁸ comitio stantem voce manibusque significare publicam laetitiam, beatam urbem Romanam et invictam et aeternam illa concordia dicere ; laudare equites, laudare plebem, diem ipsum laudibus ferre ; victam esse fateri comitatem benignitatemque senatus. certatim patribus plebique manare gaudio lacrimae, donec revocatis in curiam patribus senatus consultum factum est ut tribuni militares concione advocata peditibus equitibusque gratias agerent, memorem pietatis eorum erga patriam dicerent senatum fore. placere autem omnibus his voluntariam extra ordinem professis militiam aera⁹ procedere. et equiti¹⁰ certus numerus aeris est assignatus. tum primum¹¹ equis suis merere equites cooperunt. voluntarius ductus exercitus Veios non amissa modo restituit opera sed nova etiam instituit. ab urbe commeatus intiore quam antea subvehi cura, ne quid tam bene merito exercitui ad usum deesset.

XI. Loss of Anxur. Fresh ill-luck at Veii. Misconduct of the Roman commanders.

Insequens annus tribunos militum consulari potestate habuit C. Servilium Ahalam tertium, Q. Servilium, L. Verginium,* Q. Sulpicium, A. Manlium iterum, M'. Sergium iterum. his tribunis, dum cura omnium in Veiens bellum intenta est, neglectum Anxuri praesidium vacationibus¹ militum, et Volscos mercatores vulgo² receptando, proditis repente portarum custodibus oppressum est. minus militum perit, quia praeter aegros lixarum³ in modum omnes per-

* Virginius.

agros vicinasque urbes negotiabantur. nec Veiis melius gesta res, quod tum caput omnium curarum publicarum erat: nam et duces Romani plus inter se irarum quam adversus hostes animi habuerunt; et auctum est bellum adventu repentino Capenatium atque Faliscorum. hi duo Etruriae populi, quia proximi regione erant, devictis⁴ Veiis bello quoque Romano se proximos fore credentes, Falisci propria etiam causa infesti, quod Fidenati bello se jam antea immiscuerant, per legatos ultro citroque missos jurejurando inter se obligati cum exercitibus necopinato ad Veios accessere. forte ea regione qua M'. Sergius tribunus militum praererat, castra adorti sunt, ingentemque terrorem intulere, quia Etruriam omnem excitam sedibus magna mole adesse Romani crediderant. eadem opinio Veientes in urbe concitavit. ita ancipiit⁵ praelio castra Romana oppugnabantur; concursantesque cum hoc atque illuc signa transferrent, nec Veientem satis cohibere intra munitiones, nec suis munimentis arcere vim ac tueri se ab exteriore poterant hoste. una⁶ spes erat, si ex majoribus castris subveniretur, ut diversae legiones aliae adversus Capenatem ac Faliscum, aliae contra eruptionem oppidanorum pugnarent. sed castris praererat Virginius,* privatim Sergio in visus infestusque. is, cum pleraque castella oppugnata, superatas munitiones, utrinque invehi hostem nuntiaretur, in armis milites tenuit, si opus foret auxilio, collegam dictitans ad se missurum. hujus arrogantiam pertinacia alterius aequabat, qui ne quam opem ab inimico videretur petisse, vinci ab hoste quam vincere per civem maluit. diu in medio caesi milites; postremo desertis munitionibus perpauci in majora castra, pars maxima atque ipse Sergius Romam pertenderunt. ubi cum omnem culpam in collegam inclinaret, acciri Virginium ex castris, interea praeesse legatos placuit. acta deinde in senatu res est, certatumque⁷ inter collegas maledictis. pauci⁸ rei publicae, huic atque illi, ut quosque studium privatim aut gratia occupaverunt, as sunt.†

* Virginius.

† adsunt.

XII. Their punishment. Agitation of the Tribunes at Rome. They forbid the collection of the tribute.

His orationibus¹ incitata plebs denis millibus aeris² gravis reos condemnat,³ nequicquam Sergio⁴ Martem communem belli fortunamque accusante, Verginio deprecante ne infelior domi quam militiae⁵ esset. in hos versa ira populi cooptationis⁶ tribunorum fraudisque contra legem Treboniam factae memoriam obscuram fecit. victores tribuni, ut praesentem mercedem judicii plebes haberet, legem agrariam promulgant,⁷ tributumque conferri prohibent, cum⁸ tot exercitibus stipendio opus esset, resque militiae ita prospere gererentur ut nullo bello veniretur ad exitum spei. namque Veii castra quae amissa erant, recuperata castellis praesidiisque firmantur. praeerant tribuni militum M'. Aemilius et K. Fabius. M. Furio in Faliscis et Cn. Cornelio in Capenate agro hostes nulli extra moenia inventi, praedae actae, incendiisque villarum ac frugum vastati fines : oppida oppugnata nec obsessa sunt. at in Volscis depopulato agro Anxur nequicquam oppugnatum, loco alto situm ; et postquam vis irrita erat, vallo fossaque obsideri coeptum. Valerio Potito Volsci⁹ provincia evenerat. hoc statu militarium rerum, seditio¹⁰ intestina majore mole coorta quam bella tractabatur. et cum tributum conferri per tribunos non posset, nec stipendum imperatoribus mitteretur, aeraque militaria flagitaret miles, haud procul erat quin castra quoque urbanae seditionis contagione turbarentur. inter has iras plebis in patres, cum tribuni plebis nunc illud tempus esse dicerent stabiliendae libertatis et ab Sergiis Verginiisque* ad plebeios viros fortes ac strenuos transferendi summi honoris, non tamen ultra processum est quam ut unus ex plebe, usurpandi¹¹ juris causa, P. Licinius Calvus tribunus militum consulari potestate crearetur. ceteri patricii creati, P. Maenius, L. Titinius, P. Maelius, L. Furius Medullinus, L. Publilius Volscus. ipsa plebes mirabatur se tantam rem obtinuisse, non is modo qui creatus erat, vir nullis ante honoribus usus, vetus tantum senator et aetate jam gravis. nec satis

* Verginiis.

† caeteri.

constat cur primus ac potissimum ad novum delibandum honorem sit habitus. alii Cn. Cornelii fratri, qui tribunus militum priore anno fuerat triplexque¹² stipendum equitibus dederat, gratia extractum ad tantum honorem credunt; alii orationem ipsum tempestivam de concordia ordinum, patribus plebique gratam, habuisse. hac Victoria comitorum exsultantes tribuni plebis, quod maxime rem publicam impediebat, de tributo¹³ remiserunt. collatum obedienter missumque ad exercitum est.

XIII. The first lectisternium held at Rome to appease the anger of the Gods. Roman successes at Veii.

Anxur in Volscis brevi receptum est, neglectis die festo custodiis urbis.

Insignis annus hieme gelida ac nivosa fuit, adeo ut viae clausae, Tiberis innavigabilis fuerit. annona¹ ex ante convecta copia nihil mutavit. et quia P. Licinius, ut ceperat haud tumultuose magistratum, majore gaudio plebis quam indignatione patrum, ita etiam gessit, dulcedo² invasit proximis comitiis tribunorum militum plebeios creandi. unus M. Veturius ex patriciis candidatis³ locum tenuit: plebeios alios tribunos militum consulari potestate omnes fere centuriae⁴ dixere, M. Pomponium, C. Duilium, Vole-ronem Publilium, Cn. Genucium, L. Atilium.

Tristem hiemem, sive ex intemperie caeli raptim mutatione in contrarium facta, sive alia qua de causa, gravis⁵ pestilensque omniibus animalibus aestas exceptit. cuius insanabili pernicio⁶ quando nec causa nec finis inveniebatur, libri Sibyllini ex senatus consulto aditi sunt. duumviri⁷ sacris faciundis, lectisternio⁸ tunc primum in urbe Romana facto, per dies octo Apollinem Latonamque et Dianam, Herculem Mercurium atque Neptunum tribus, quam amplissime tum apparari poterat, stratis lectis placavere. privatim quoque id sacrum celebratum⁹ est. tota urbe patentibus januis,¹⁰ promiscuoque usu rerum omnium in propatulo¹¹ posito, notos ignotosque passim advenas in hospitium ductos ferunt; et cum inimicis quoque benigne ac comiter sermones habitos, jurgiis ac litibus temperatum.

vinctis¹² quoque dempta in eos dies vincula; religioni deinde fuisse, quibus eam opem dii tulissent, vinciri. interim ad Veios terror multiplex fuit, tribus in unum bellis collatis. namque eodem quo antea modo circa munimenta, cum repente Capenates Faliscique subsidio venissent, adversus tres exercitus anticipi¹³ praelio pugnatum est. ante omnia adjuvit memoria damnationis¹⁴ Sergii ac Verginii.* itaque e maioribus castris, unde¹⁵ antea cessatum fuerat, brevi spatio circumductae copiae Capenates in vallum Romanum versos ab tergo aggrediuntur. inde pugna coepta et Faliscis intulit terrorem, trepidantesque eruptio ex castris opportune facta avertit. repulsos deinde insecuri victores ingentem ediderunt caudem. nec ita multo post jam pallentes, veluti forte oblati, populatores Capenatis agri reliquias¹⁶ pugnae absumpsere; et Veientium refugientes in urbem multi ante portas caesi, dum prae metu, ne simul Romanus irrumperet, objectis foribus extremos suorum exclusere.

XIV. Prophecy of the Etruscan seer that Veii will not be taken until the Alban lake be drained.

Prodigia interim multa nuntiari,¹ quorum pleraque, et quia singuli² auctores erant, parum credita spretaque, et quia hostibus Etruscis, per quos³ ea procurarent, haruspices non erant. in unum omnium curae versae sunt, quod lacus in Albano nemore sine ulla caelestibus⁴ aquis causave quia alia, quae rem miraculo eximeret, in altitudinem insolitam crevit. quidnam eo dii portenderent prodigio, missi scis- citatum oratores ad Delphicum oraculum,⁵ sed propior interpres fatis oblatus senior quidam Veiens, qui inter cavillantes⁶ in stationibus ac custodiis milites Romanos Etruscisque vaticinantis in modum cecinit, priusquam ex lacu Albano aqua emissâ foret, nunquam potitum Veii Romanum. quod primo velut temere jactum sperni, agitari deinde sermonibus coeptum est, donec unus ex statione Romana percunctatus proximum oppidanorum, jam per longinquitatem belli commercio⁷ sermonum facto,

* Virginii.

quisnam is esset qui per ambages de lacu Albano jaceret,⁸ postquam audivit haruspicem esse, vir haud intacti religione animi, causatus⁹ de privati portentī procuratione, si operaē illi esset, consulere velle, ad colloquium vatem elicuit. cumque progressi ambo a suis longius essent inermes, sine ullo metu, praevalens juvenis Romanus senem infirmum in conspectu omnium raptum, nequicquam tumultuantibus¹⁰ Etruscis, ad suos transtulit. qui cum perductus ad imperatorem, inde Romam ad senatum missus esset, sciscitabitibus quidnam id esset, quod de lacu Albano docuisset, respondit profecto iratos deos Veienti populo illo fuisse die, quo sibi eam mentem objecissent ut excidium patriae fatale proderet. itaque quae tum cecinerit divino spiritu instinctus, ea se nec, ut¹¹ indicta sint, revocare posse; et tacendo forsitan quae dii immortales vulgari velint, haud minus quam celanda effando nefas contrahi. sic igitur libris fatalibus, sic disciplina¹² Etrusca traditum esse, ut quando aqua Albana abundasset, tum si eam Romanus rite emisisset,¹³ victoriam de Veientibus dari. antequam id fiat deos moenia Veientium deserturos non esse. exsequebatur¹⁴ inde quae solennis* derivatio esset. sed auctorem levem nec satis fidum super tanta re patres rati, decrevere legatos sortesque¹⁵ oraculi Pythici exspectandas.

XV. The Delphic oracle confirms the prophecy.

Priusquam a Delphis oratores redirent Albanive prodigiū piacula invenirentur, novi tribuni militum consulari potestate, L. Julius Iulus L. Furius Medullinus quartum L. Sergius Fidenas A. Postumius Regillensis P. Cornelius Maluginensis A. Manlius, magistratum inierunt. eo anno Tarquinenses novi hostes exorti, quia simul multis bellis, Volscorum ad Anxur, ubi praesidium obsidebatur, Aequorum ad Lavicos, qui Romanam ibi coloniam oppugnabant, ad hoc Veienti quoque et Falisco et Capenati bello occupatos videbant Romanos, nec intra muros quietiora negotia esse certaminibus patrum ac plebis, inter haec locum injuriae rati esse praedatum in agrum Romanum cohortes

* solemnis.

expeditas mittunt; aut enim passuros inultam eam injuriam Romanos, ne novo bello se onerarent, aut exiguo eoque parum valido exercitu persecuturos. Romanis indigitas major quam cura populationis Tarquinium fuit. eo nec magno conatu suscepta nec in longum dilata res est. A. Postumius et L. Julius non justo delectu¹ (etenim ab tribunis plebis impediebantur) sed prope voluntariorum, quos adhortando incitaverant, coacta manu, per agrum Caeretum obliquis tramitibus egressi redeuntes a populatio-nibus gravesque praeda Tarquinenses oppressere. multos mortales obtruncant, omnes exuunt impedimentis; et receptis agrorum suorum spoliis Romam revertuntur. biduum ad recognoscendas res datum dominis: tertio incognita (erant autem ea pleraque hostium ipsorum) sub hasta² veniere; quodque inde redactum, militibus est divisum.

Cetera bella, maximeque Veiens, incerti exitus³ erant. jamque Romani desperata ope humana fata et deos spectabant, cum legati ab Delphis venerunt, sortem oraculi afferentes congruentem responso captivi vatis. "Romane, aquam Albanam cave⁴ lacu contineri, cave in mare manare suo flumine sinas. emissam per agros rigabis, dissipatamque rivis extingues. tum tu insiste audax hostium muris, memor, quam⁵ per tot annos obsides urbem, ex ea tibi his quae nunc panduntur fatis victoriam datam. bello perfecto donum amplum victor ad mea templa portato; sacraque patria, quorum omissa cura est, instaurata,⁶ ut assolet, facito."

XVI. *A national council of Etruria is held at temple of Voltumna. The northern Etruscans refuse direct aid to Veii.*

Ingens¹ inde haberi captivus vates coeptus, eumque adhibere tribuni militum Cornelius Postumiusque ad prodigiis Albani pro-curationem ac deos rite placandos coepere. inventumque tandem est, ubi neglectas ceremonias* intermissumve solenne† dii arguerent, nihil profecto aliud esse quam magistratus vito² creatos Latinas³ sacrumque in

* caeremonias.

† solemne.

Albano monte non rite concepisse.⁴ unam expiationem eorum esse ut tribuni militum abdicarent se magistratu, auspicio de integro⁵ repeterentur et interregnum iniretur. ea ita facta sunt ex senatus consulto. interreges tres deinceps fuere, L. Valerius Q. Servilius Fidenas M. Furius Camillus. nunquam desitum interim turbari, comitia⁶ interpellantibus tribunis plebis, donec convenisset prius ut major pars tribunorum militum ex plebe crearetur. quae dum aguntur, concilia Etruriae ad fanum Voltumnae⁷ habita, postulantibusque Capenatibus ac Faliscis ut Veios communi animo consilioque omnes Etruriae populi ex obsidione⁸ eriperent, responsum est antea se id Veientibus negasse, quia unde⁹ consilium non petissent super tanta re, auxilium petere non deberent. nunc jam pro¹⁰ se fortunam suam illis negare, maxime¹¹ in ea parte Etruriae. gentem invisitatam,¹² novos accolas Gallos¹³ esse, cum quibus nec pax satis fida nec bellum pro certo sit. sanguini¹⁴ tamen nominique et praesentibus periculis consanguineorum id dari, ut si qui juventutis suae voluntate ad id bellum eant, non impediatur. eum¹⁵ magnum advenisse hostium numerum fama Romae erat; eoque mitescere discordiae intestinae metu communi, ut fit, coepitae.

XVII. Roman failures at Veii. Panic at Rome.

Haud invitis patribus P. Liciniam Calvum praerogativa¹ tribunum militum non petentem² creant, moderationis expertae in priore magistratu virum, ceterum* jam tum exactae³ aetatis; omnesque⁴ deinceps ex collegio eiusdem anni refici apparebat, L. Titinium P. Maenium P. Maelium Cn. Genucium L. Atilium. qui priusquam renuntiarentur,⁵ jure⁶ vocatis tribubus permissu interregis P. Licinius Calvus ita verba fecit. “omen concordiae, Quirites, rei maxime in hoc tempus utili, memoria nostri magistratus vos his comitiis petere in insequentem annum video. si collegas eosdem reficitis etiam usu meliores factos, me jam non eundem, sed umbram nomenque⁷ P. Licinii relictum videtis. vires corporis affectae, sensus oculorum atque aurium

* caeterum.

hebetes, memoria labat, vigor animi obtusus. en vobis" inquit "juvenem" filium tenens, "effigiem atque imaginem eius quem vos antea tribunum militum ex plebe primum fecistis. hunc ego institutum disciplina mea vicarium⁸ pro me rei publicae do dicoque. vosque quaeſo, Quirites, delatum mihi ultro honorem huic petenti, meisque pro eo adiectis precibus, mandetis." datum id petenti patri, filiusque ejus P. Licinius tribunus militum consulari potestate cum iis quos supra ſcripsimus declaratus. Titinius Genuciusque tribuni militum profecti aduersus Faliscos Capenatesque, dum bellum majore⁹ animo gerunt quam consilio, praecipitavere in insidias. Genucius morte honesta temeritatem luens ante signa inter primores cecidit: Titinius in editum tumulum ex multa trepidatione militibus collectis aciem restituit; nec se tamen aequo loco hosti commisit. plus ignominiae erat quam cladis acceptum; quae prope in cladem ingentem vertit: tantum inde terroris non Romae modo, quo multiplex fama pervenerat, sed in castris quoque fuit ad Veios. aegre ibi miles retentus a fuga est, cum pervasisset¹⁰ castra rumor ducibus exercituque caeso victorem Capenatem ac Faliscum Etruriaeque omnem juventutem haud procul inde abesse. his¹¹ tumultuosiora Romae, jam castra ad Veios¹² oppugnari, jam partem hostium tendere ad urbem agmine infesto crediderant; concursumque in muros est, et matronarum, quas ex domo conciverat publicus pavor, obsecrations in templis factae, precibusque ab diis petitum ut exitium ab urbis tectis templisque ac moenibus Romanis arcerent, Veiosque¹³ eum averterent terrorem, si sacra renovata rite, si procurata prodigia essent.

XVIII. Camillus appointed Dictator. His vigorous measures at Veii.

Jam ludi Latinaeque instaurata erant, jam ex lacu Albano aqua emissa in agros, Veiosque fata appetebant.¹ igitur fatalis dux ad excidium illius urbis servandaeque patriae, M. Furius Camillus dictator dictus magistrum equitum P. Cornelium Scipionem dixit. omnia repente

mutaverat imperator mutatus. alia spes, alius animus hominum, fortuna quoque alia urbis videri.² omnium primum in eos qui a Veiiis in illo pavore fugerant, more militari animadvertisit,³ effecitque⁴ ne hostis maxime timendus militi esset. deinde indicto delectu in diem certam, ipse interim Veios ad confirmandos militum animos intercurrit; inde Romanum ad scribendum novum exercitum redit, nullo detractante militiam. peregrina etiam juventus, Latini Hernicique operam suam pollicentes⁵ ad id bellum venere; quibus cum gratias in senatu egisset dictator, satis jam omnibus ad id bellum paratis, ludos⁶ magnos ex senatus consulo vovit Veiiis captis se facturum, aedemque Matutae⁷ matris refectam dedicaturum, jam ante ab rege Ser. Tullio dedicatam. profectus cum exercitu ab urbe exspectatione⁸ hominum majore quam spe, in agro primum Nepesino cum Faliscis et Capenatis signa confert, omnia ibi summa ratione consilioque acta fortuna etiam, ut fit, secuta est. non praelio tantum fudit hostes, sed castris⁹ quoque exuit, ingentique praeda est potitus; cuius pars maxima ad quaestorem redacta¹⁰ est, haud ita multum militi datum. inde ad Veios exercitus ductus, densioraque castella facta; et a procursationibus, quae multae temere inter murum ac vallum fiebant, edicto¹¹ ne quis injussu pugnaret, ad¹² opus milites traducti. operum fuit omnium longe maximum ac laboriosissimum cuniculus¹³ in areem hostium agi coepitus. quod ne intermitteretur opus, ne sub terra continuus labor eosdem conficeret, in partes¹⁴ sex munitorum numerum divisit; senae horae in orbem operi attributae sunt; nocte ac die nunquam ante omissum quam in arcem viam facerent.

XIX. Discussion at Rome as to disposal of the plunder of Veii.

Dictator cum jam in manibus videret victoriam esse, urbem opulentissimam capi, tantumque praedae fore quantum non omnibus in unum collatis ante bellis fuisset, ne quam inde aut militum iram ex malignitate¹ praedae partitae aut invidiam² apud patres ex prodiga largitione cape-

ret, litteras* ad senatum misit, deum immortalium benignitate, suis consiliis, patientia militum Veios jam fore in potestate populi Romani: quid³ de praeda faciendum censerent? duae senatum distinebant sententiae, senis P. Licinii, quem primum dixisse a filio interrogatum ferunt edici⁴ palam placere populo ut, qui particeps esse praedae vellet, in castra Veios iret; altera Ap. Claudii, qui largitionem novam prodigam inaequalem inconsultam arguens, si semel⁵ nefas ducerent captam ex hostibus in aerario exhausto bellis pecuniam esse, auctor erat stipendii ex ea pecunia militi numerandi, ut eo minus tributi plebes conferret. ejus enim doni⁶ societatem sensuras aequaliter omnium domos: non avidas in direptiones manus otiosorum urbanorum praerepturas⁷ fortium bellatorum praemia esse, cum ita⁸ ferme eveniat ut segnior sit praedator, ut quisque laboris periculique praecipuam petere partem soleat. Licinius contra suspectam et invisam semper eam pecuniam fore aiebat, causasque criminum⁹ ad plebem, seditionum inde ac legum novarum praebituram. satius igitur esse reconciliari eo dono plebis animos, exhaustis atque exinanitis tributo tot annorum succurri,¹⁰ et sentire praedae fructum ex eo bello in quo prope consenserint. gratius id fore laetiusque quod quisque sua manu ex hoste captum domum rettulerit, quam si multiplex¹¹ alterius arbitrio accipiat. ipsum dictatorem fugere invidiam ex eo criminaque: eo delegasse ad senatum. senatum quoque debere¹² rejectam rem ad se permittere plebi, ac pati habere quod cuique fors belli dederit. haec tutior visa sententia est, quae populari senatum faceret. edictum itaque est, ad praedam Veientem, quibus videretur, in castra ad dictatorem proficiscerentur.

XX. *Assault and Capture of Veii.*

Ingens profecta multitudo replevit castra. tum dictator auspicato¹³ egressus, cum edixisset ut arma milites caperent, "tuo ductu" inquit, "Pythice Apollo, tuoque numine instinctus pergo ad delendam urbem Veios; tibique hinc³

* litteras.

decimam partem praedae voveo. te simul, Iuno regina, quae nunc Veios colis, precor ut nos victores in nostram tuamque mox futuram urbem sequare, ubi te dignum amplitudine tua templum accipiat." haec precatus, superante³ multitudine ab omnibus locis urbem aggreditur, quo minor ab cuniculo ingruentis periculi sensus esset. Veientes ignari se jam ab suis vatibus, jam ab externis oraculis proditos, jam⁴ in partem praedae sua vocatos deos, alias votis ex urbe sua evocatos hostium templo novasque sedes spectare, seque ultimum⁵ illum diem agere, nihil⁶ minus timentes quam subrutis cuniculo moenibus arcem jam plenam hostium esse, in muros pro se quisque armati discurrent, mirantes quidnam id esset quod, cum tot per dies nemo se ab stationibus Romanis movisset, tum velut repentina icti furore⁷ improvidi⁸ current ad muros. inseritur huic loco fabula: immolante⁹ rege Veientium vocem haruspicis dicentis, qui ejus hostiae exta prosecuisset,¹⁰ ei victoriam dari, exauditam¹¹ in cuniculo movisse Romanos milites ut adaperto cuniculo exta raperent et ad dictatorem ferrent. sed¹² in rebus tam antiquis, si quae similia veri sint, pro veris accipientur, satis habeam. haec ad¹³ ostentationem scenae gaudentis miraculis aptiora quam ad fidem neque affirmare neque refellere operae pretium est. cuniculus delectis militibus eo tempore plenus in aede Junonis, quae in Veientana arce erat, armatos repente edidit. et pars aversos in muris invadunt hostes, pars claustra portarum revellunt; pars, cum ex tectis saxa tegulaeque a mulieribus ac servitiis¹⁴ jacerentur, inferunt ignes. clamor omnia variis terrentium ac paventium vocibus, mixto mulierum ac puerorum ploratu, complet. momento¹⁵ temporis dejectis ex muro undique armatis patefactisque portis, cum alii agmine irruerent, alii desertos scanderent muros, urbs hostibus impletur, omnibus locis pugnatur. deinde multa iam edita caede senescit¹⁶ pugna; et dictator praecones edicere iubet ut ab inermi abstineatur.¹⁷ is finis sanguinis fuit. dedi inde inermes coepti; et ad praedam miles permissu dictatoris discurrit. quae cum ante oculos ejus aliquantum¹⁸ spe atque opinione maior maiorisque pretii rerum ferretur, dicitur manus ad caelum

tollens precatus esse ut si cui deorum hominumque nimia sua fortuna populique Romani videretur, ut eam invidiam lenire quam¹⁹ minimo suo privato incommodo publicoque populo Romano liceret. convertentem²⁰ se inter hanc venerationem traditur memoriae prolapsum cecidisse; idque omen pertinuisse postea eventu²¹ rem coniectantibus visum ad damnationem ipsius Camilli, captae deinde urbis Romanae, quod post paucos accidit annos, cladem. atque ille dies caede hostium ac direptione urbis opulentissimae est consumptus.

XXI. Its Gods are removed to Rome. Story of Juno.

Postero die libera corpora dictator sub corona¹ vendidit. ea sola pecunia in publicum redigitur, haud sine ira plebis. et quod rettulere secum praedae, nec duci, qui² ad senatum, malignitatis auctores querendo, rem arbitrii sui reieciisset, nec senatui, sed Liciniae familiae, ex qua filius ad senatum rettulisset,* pater tam popularis sententiae auctor fuisse, acceptum³ referebant. cum jam humanae opes egestae a Veii essent, amoliri tum deum dona ipsosque deos, sed colementum magis quam rapientium modo, coepere. namque delecti ex omni exercitu juvenes,⁴ pure lautis† corporibus, candida veste, quibus deportanda Romam regina Juno assignata erat, venerabundi templum iniere, primo religiose⁵ admoventes manus, quod id signum more Etrusco nisi certae gentis sacerdos attractare non esset solitus. dein cum quidam, seu spiritu divino tactus seu juvenali joco, "visne Romam ire Juno?" dixisset, annuisse⁶ ceteri deam conclamaverunt. inde fabulae adiectum est vocem quoque dicentis velle auditam. motam certe sede sua parvi⁷ molimenti adminiculis, sequentis⁸ modo accepimus levem ac facilem tralatu‡ fuisse, integrumque in Aventinum, aeternam sedem suam, quo vota Romani dictatoris vocaverant, perlatam, ubi templum ei postea idem qui voverat Camillus dedicavit. hic Veiorum occasus fuit, urbis opulentissimae Etrusci nominis, magnitudinem suam vel ultima clade indicantis, quod decem

* retulisset.

† lotis.

‡ translatu.

aestates hiemesque continuas circumsessa, cum plus aliquanto cladium intulisset quam accepisset, postremo jam fato quoque urguente,* operibus tamen, non vi expugnata est.

XXII. *Thanksgivings at Rome. Triumph of Camillus.*

Romam ut nuntiatum est Veios captos, quanquam et prodigia procurata fuerant, et vatum responsa et Pythicae sortes¹ notae, et quantum humanis adjuvari consiliis potuerat res, ducem M. Furium, maximum imperatorum omnium, legerant, tamen quia tot annis varie² ibi bellatum erat multaeque clades acceptae, velut³ ex insperato immensum gaudium fuit, et priusquam senatus decerneret, plena omnia tempa Romanarum matrum grates diis agentium erant. senatus in quatriduum, quot dierum nullo ante bello, supplicationes⁴ decernit. adventus quoque dictatoris, omnibus ordinibus obviam effusis, celebrator⁵ quam ullius unquam antea fuit; triumphusque⁶ omnem consuetum honorandi diei illius modum aliquantum excessit. maxime conspectus⁷ ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus; parumque id non civile⁸ modo sed humanum etiam visum. Jovis⁹ Solisque equis aequiparatum dictatorem in religionem etiam trahebant, triumphusque ob eam unam maxime rem clarior¹⁰ quam gratior fuit. tum Junoni reginae templum in Aventino locavit¹¹, dedicavitque Matutae¹² matri atque his divinis humanisque rebus gestis dictatura se abdicavit. agi deinde de Apollinis dono coeptum. cui se decimam vovisse praedae partem cum diceret Camillus, pontifices solvendum¹³ religione populum censerent, haud facile inibatur ratio jubendi referre praedam populum, ut ex ea pars debita in sacrum secerneretur. tandem eo¹⁴ quod lenissimum videbatur decursum est, ut qui se domumque religione exsolvere vellet, cum sibimet ipse praedam aestimasset suam, decimae pretium partis in publicum deferret, ut ex eo donum aureum, dignum amplitudine templi ac numine dei, ex dignitate populi Romani fieret. ea quoque collatio plebis animos a Camillo alienavit. inter haec

* urgente.

pacificatum legati a Volscis et Aequis venerunt ; impetrataque pax, magis ut fessa tam diutino bello acquiesceret civitas, quam quod digni peterent.

XXIII. *Proposal of migrating to Veii.*

Veiiis captis sex tribunos militum consulari potestate insequens annus habuit, duos P. Cornelios, Cossum et Scipionem, M. Valerium Maximum iterum, K. Fabium Ambustum tertium, L. Furium Medullinum quintum, Q. Servilium tertium. Cornelii Faliscum bellum, Valerio ac Servilio Capenas sorte¹ evenit. ab iis non urbes vi aut operibus tentatae, sed ager est depopulatus praedaeque rerum agrestium actae. nulla felix² arbor, nihil frugiferum in agro relictum. ea clades Capenatem populum subegit: pax potentibus data. in Faliscis bellum restabat. Romae interim multiplex seditio erat, cuius leniendae causa coloniam in Volscos, quo³ tria millia civium Romanorum scriberentur, deducendam censuerant; triumvirique ad id creati terna⁴ jugera et septunces viritim divisorerant. ea largitio sperni copta, quia⁵ spei majoris avertendae solatium objectum censebant. cur enim relegari⁶ plebem in Volscos, cum pulcherrima urbs Veii agerque Veientanus in conspectu sit, uberior⁷ ampliorque Romano agro? urbem quoque urbi Romae vel situ vel magnificentia publicorum privatorumque tectorum ac locorum praeponebant. quin illa quoque actio⁸ movebatur, quae post captam utique Romam a Gallis celebratior fuit, transmigrandi Veios. ceterum partim plebi partim senatui destinabant habitandos Veios; duasque urbes communis rei publicae incoli a populo Romano posse. adversus quae cum optimates ita tenderent, ut morituros se citius dicerent in conspectu populi Romani quam quicquam earum rerum rogaretur. quippe nunc in una urbe tantum dissensionum esse: quid in duabus fore? victamne⁹ ut quisquam victrici patriae praefereret, sineretque majorem fortunam captis esse Veiiis quam incolubus fuerit? postremo se relinqu a civibus in patria posse: ut relinquant patriam atque cives, nullam vim unquam subacturam; et T. Sicinium (is enim ex tri-

bunis plebis rogationis¹⁰ ejus lator erat) conditorem¹¹ Veios sequantur, relicto deo Romulo, dei filio, parente et auctore urbis Romae.

XXIV. *It is opposed by the higher classes. Camillus reminds the people they have not yet paid their vows to the Gods.*

Haec cum foedis certaminibus agerentur (nam partem tribunorum plebi patres in suam sententiam traxerant), nulla res alia manibus temperare plebem cogebat quam quod, ubi rixae committendae causa clamor ortus esset, principes senatus primi turbae offerentes se peti feriri atque occidi jubebant. ab horum aetatibus dignitatibusque et honoribus violandis dum abstinebatur, et ad reliquos similes conatus verecundia¹ irae obstabat. Camillus idem omnibus locis concionabatur. haud mirum id quidem esse, furere civitatem, quae damnata² voti omnium rerum potiorem curam quam religione³ se exsolvendi habeat. nihil⁴ de collatione dicere, stipis verius quam decimae, quando ea se quisque privatim obligaverit, liberatus sit populus. enimvero illud se tacere suam conscientiam non pati, quod ex ea tantum praeda quae rerum moventium sit, decima designetur: urbis atque agri capti, quae et ipsa voto contineatur, mentionem nullam fieri. cum ea disceptatio anceps senatui visa delegata ad pontifices esset, adhibito⁵ Camillo visum collegio, quod ejus ante conceptum⁶ votum Veientium fuisse et post votum in potestatem populi Romani venisset, ejus partem decimam Apollini sacram esse. ita in⁷ aestimationem urbs agerque venit; pecunia ex aerario prompta, et tribunis militum consularibus, ut aurum ex ea coemerent, negotium datum. cuius cum copia non esset, matronae coetibus ad eam rem consultandam habitis, et communi decreto pollicitae⁸ tribunis militum, aurum et omnia ornamenta sua in aerarium detulerunt. grata⁹ ea res ut quae maxime senatui unquam fuit; honoremque ob eam munificentiam ferunt matronis habitum, ut pilento¹⁰ ad sacra ludosque, carpentis festo profestoque, uterentur. pondere ab singulis auri accepto

aestimatoque, ut pecuniae solverentur, crateram auream fieri placuit, quae donum Apollini Delphos portaretur.

Simul¹¹ ab religione animos remiserunt, integrant seditionem tribuni plebis; incitatur multitudo in omnes principes, ante alios in Camillum: eum praedam Veientanam publicando sacrandoque ad nihilum redegisse. absentes ferociter increpant: praesentium,¹² cum se ultro iratis offerrent, verecundiam habent. simul extrahi¹³ rem ex eo anno viderunt, tribunos plebis latores legis in annum eosdem reficiunt. et patres¹⁴ hoc idem de intercessoribus legis annisi. ita tribuni plebis magna ex parte iidem refecti.

XXV. *Siege of Falerii.*

Comitiis tribunorum militum patres summa ope evicerunt ut M. Furius Camillus crearetur, propter bella simulabant parari ducem, sed largitioni tribuniciae adversarius quaerebatur. cum Camillo creati tribuni militum consulari potestate L. Furius Medullinus sextum, C. Aemilius, L. Valerius Publicola, Sp. Postumius, P. Cornelius iterum. principio anni tribuni plebis nihil moverunt, donec M. Furius Camillus in Faliscos, cui¹ id bellum mandatum erat, proficeretur. differendo² deinde elanguit res; et Camillo, quem adversarium maxime metuebant, gloria in Faliscis crevit. nam cum primo moenibus se hostes tenebant, tutissimum id rati, populatione agrorum atque incendiis villarum coegit eos egredi³ urbe. sed timor longius progrederi prohibuit. mille fere passuum ab oppido castra locant, nulla re alia fidentes ea satis tuta esse quam difficultate aditus, asperis confragosisque⁴ circa, et partim artis partim arduis viis. ceterum* Camillus captivum indicem ex agris secutus ducem, castris multa nocte motis,⁵ prima luce aliquanto superioribus locis se ostendit. trifariam⁶ Romani muniebant: alius exercitus praelio intentus stabat. ibi impedire opus conatos hostes fundit fugatque; tantumque inde pavoris Faliscis injectum est, ut effusa⁷ fuga castra sua, quae propiora erant, praelati urbem pete-

* cacterum.

rent. multi caesi vulneratique, priusquam paventes portis inciderent. castra capta; praeda ad quaestores redacta⁸ cum magna militum ira: sed severitate imperii victi eandem⁹ virtutem et oderant et mirabantur. obsidio inde urbis et munitiones, et interdum per occasionem impetus oppidanorum in Romanas stationes praeliaque parva fieri,¹⁰ et teri tempus, neutro inclinata spe, cum frumentum copiaeque aliae ex¹¹ ante convecto largius obsessis quam obsidentibus suppeterent. videbaturque aequae diurnus futurus labor ac Veiis fuisse, ni fortuna¹² imperatori Romano simul et cognitae rebus bellicis virtutis specimen et maturam victoriam dedit.

XXVI. The treachery and punishment of the Faliscan Schoolmaster. Falerii surrenders.

Mos erat Faliscis eodem¹ magistro liberorum et comite uti; simulque plures pueri, quod hodie quoque in Graecia manet, unius curae demandabantur. principum liberos, sicut fere fit, qui scientia videbatur praecellere, erudiebat. is cum in pace instituisset pueros ante urbem lusus exercendique causa producere, nihil eo more per belli tempus intermisso, tum modo brevioribus modo longioribus spatiis trahendo eos a porta, lusu sermonibusque variatis, longius solito, ubi res dedit, progressus inter stationes eos hostium castraque inde Romana in praetorium² ad Camillum perduxit. ibi scelesto facinori scelestiorem sermonem addidit, Falerios se in manus Romanis tradidisse, quando eos pueros quorum parentes capita ibi rerum sint, in potestatem dediderit. quae ubi Camillus audivit, "non ad similem" inquit "tui nec populum nec imperatorem scelestus ipse cum scelesto munere venisti. nobis³ cum Faliscis, quae pacto fit humano, societas non est; quam ingeneravit natura, utrisque est eritque. sunt et belli, sicut pacis, jura; justeque ea⁴ non minus quam fortiter didicimus gerere. arma habemus non adversus eam aetatem cui etiam captis urbibus parcitur,⁵ sed adversus armatos et ipsos, qui nec laesi nec lacessiti a nobis castra Romana ad Veios oppugnarunt. eos tu, quantum in te fuit, novo

scelere vicisti; ego Romanis artibus, virtute opere armis, sicut Veios, vincam." denudatum deinde eum, manibus post tergum illigatis, reducendum Falerios pueris tradidit; virgasque eis, quibus proditorum agerent in urbem verberantes, dedit. ad quod spectaculum concursu populi primum facto, deinde a magistratibus de re nova vocato senatu, tanta mutatio animis est injecta, ut qui modo efferati odio iraque Veientium⁶ exitum pene* quam Capenatium pacem mallent, apud eos pacem universa posceret civitas. fides Romana, justitia imperatoris in foro et curia celebrantur; consensuque omnium legati ad Camillum in castra atque inde permissu Camilli Romam ad senatum, qui dederant Falerios, proficiscuntur. introducti ad senatum ita locuti traduntur. "patres⁷ conscripti, victoria, cui nec deus nec homo quisquam invideat, victi a vobis et imperatore vestro dedimus nos vobis, rati, quo nihil victori pulchrius est, melius nos sub imperio vestro quam legibus nostris victuros. eventu hujus belli duo salutaria exempla prodita humano generi sunt. vos fidem in bello quam praesentem victoriam maluistis; nos fide provocati victoriam ultro detulimus. sub dictione[†] vestra sumus. mittite qui arma, qui obsides, qui urbem patentibus portis accipient. nec vos fidei nostrae nec nos imperii vestri paenitebit." Camillo et ab hostibus et a civibus gratiae actae. Faliscis in stipendium militum ejus anni, ut populus Romanos tributo vacaret, pecunia imperata. pace data exercitus Romam reductus.

XXVII. The old men at Rome await the Gauls. They are at first respected, but finally slain, by the barbarians.

Romae interim, satis jam omnibus ut in¹ tali re ad tuendam arcem compositis, turba seniorum domos regressa adventum hostium obstinato ad mortem animo exspectabat. qui eorum curules² gesserant magistratus, ut infortunae pristinae honorumque aut virtutis insignibus morerentur, quae augustissima³ vestis est tensas⁴ ducentibus

* paene,

† ditione.

triumphantibusve, ea vestiti medio aedium eburneis sellis sedere. sunt qui M. Fabio pontifice maximo *praefante*⁶ carmen devovisse eos se pro patria Quiribusque Romanis tradant. Galli, et quia interposita nocte a contentione pugnae remiserant animos, et quod nec in acie *ancipi*⁷ usquam certaverant *praelio* nec tum *impetu* aut vi capiebant urbem, sine ira, sine ardore animorum ingressi postero die urbem patente Collina porta, in forum pervenient circumferentes oculos ad templa deum arcemque solam belli speciem tenentem. inde modico relicto *praesidio*, ne quis in dissipatos ex arce aut Capitolio *impetus* fieret, dilapsi ad *praedam* vacuis occursu hominum viis, pars in proxima quaeque tectorum agmine ruunt, pars ultima, velut ea *demum*⁷ intacta et referta *praeda*, petunt. inde⁸ rursus ipsa solitudine absteriti, ne qua *fraus* hostilis vagos exciperet, in forum ac propinqua foro loca congregati redibant; ubi eos plebis aedificiis obseratis, patentibus atriis⁹ principum, maior prope cunctatio tenebat aperta quam clausa invadendi. adeo haud secus quam venerabundi intuebantur in aedium vestibulis sedentes viros, praeter ornatum habitumque humano augustiorem, maiestate etiam, quam vultus gravitasque oris *prae se ferebat*, simillimos diis. ad eos velut simulacra versi cum starent, M. Papirius unus ex his dicitur Gallo barbam suam, ut tum omnibus promissa erat, permulcenti scipione eburneo in caput incusso iram movisse; atque ab eo initium caedis ortum, ceteros in sedibus suis trucidatos, post principum caudem nulli¹⁰ deinde mortalium parci, diripi tecta, exhaustis injici ignes.

**XXVIII. The Capitol is all but surprised by the Gauls.
The cackling of the geese awakes Manlius, who alarms the garrison.**

Dum haec Veiis agebantur, interim arx Romae Capitoliumque in ingenti periculo fuit. namque Galli, seu vestigio notato humano qua nuntius a Veiis pervenerat, seu sua sponte animadverso ad Carmentis saxorum¹ ad-

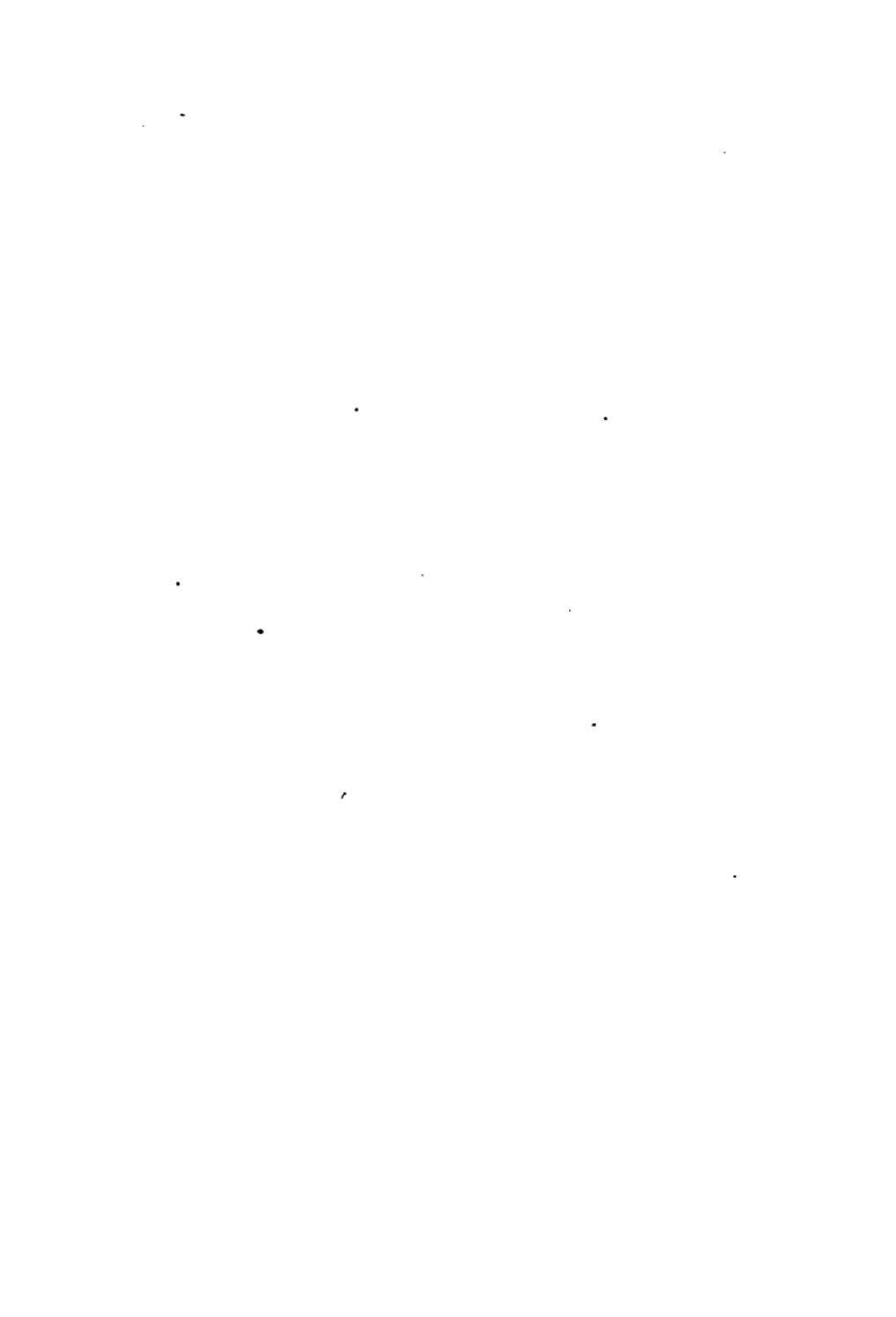
scensu aequo, nocte sublustrī,² cum primo inermi, qui tentaret viam, praemisissent, tradentes inde arma, ubi quid iniqui esset, alterni innisi, sublevantesque in vicem et trahentes alii alios, prout postularet locus, tanto silentio in summum evasere, ut non custodes solum fallerent,³ sed ne canes quidem, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, excitarent. anseres non fefellere, quibus⁴ sacris Junoni in summa inopia cibi tamen abstinebatur. quae res saluti fuit: namque clangore eorum alarumque crepitū⁵ excitus M. Manlius, qui triennio ante consul fuerat, vir bello egregius, armis arreptis simul ad arma ceteros ciens vadit, et dum ceteri trepidant, Gallum qui jam in summo constiterat, umbone ictum deturbat. cuius casus prolapsi cum proximos sterneret, trepidantes alios armisque omissis saxa, quibus adhaerebant, manibus amplexos trucidat. iamque et alii congregati telis missilibusque saxis proturbare hostes, ruinaque tota prolapsa acies in praeceps deferri.⁶ sedato deinde tumultū⁷ reliquum noctis, quantum in turbatis mentibus poterat, cum praeteritum quoque periculum sollicitaret, quieti datum est. luce orta, vocatis classico ad concilium militibus ad tribunos, cum⁸ et recte et perperam facto pretium deberetur, Manlius primum ob virtutem laudatus donatusque, non ab tribunis solum militum sed consensu etiam militari; cui universi selibras farris et quartarios⁹ vini ad aedes ejus, quae in arce erant, contulerunt, rem dictū parvam, ceterum* inopia fecerat eam argumentum ingens caritatis, cum se quisque victu suo fraudans detractum¹⁰ corpori atque usibus necessariis ad honorem unius viri conferret. tum vigiles ejus loci qua fefellerat adscendens hostis, citati; et cum in omnes more militari se animadversurum¹¹ Q. Sulpicius tribunus militum pronuntiasset, consentiente clamore militum in unum vigilem conjicientium culpam deterritus a ceteris abstinuit, reum haud dubium eius noxae approbantibus cunctis de saxo¹² deject. inde intentiores utrinque custodiae esse, et apud Gallos, quia vulgatum erat inter Veios Romamque nuntios commeare, et apud Romanos ab nocturni periculi memoria.

* caeterum.

XXIX. Manlius Torquatus engages a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and slays him.

Eo certe anno Galli ad tertium lapidem Salaria via trans pontem Anienis castra habuere. dictator cum tumultus¹ Galici causa justitium² edixisset, omnes juniores sacramento adegit, ingentique exercitu ab urbe profectus in citeriore ripa Anienis castra posuit. pons in medio erat, neutris eum rumpentibus, ne timoris indicium esset. praelia de occupando ponte crebra erant; nec qui poterintur, incertis viribus satis discerni³ poterat. tum eximia corporis magnitudine in vacuum pontem Gallus processit, et quantum maxima voce potuit, "quem nunc" inquit "Roma virum fortissimum habet, procedat, agendum, ad pugnam, ut noster duorum eventus ostendat utra gens bello sit melior." diu inter primores juvenum⁴ Romanorum silentium fuit, cum et abnuere certamen vererentur et praecipuam sortem periculi petere nollent. tum T. Manlius L. filius, qui⁵ patrem a vexatione tribunicia vindicaverat, ex statione ad dictatorem pergit. "injussu tuo" inquit, "imperator, extra ordinem nunquam pugnaverim, non si certam victoriam videam. si tu permittis, volo ego illi belluae ostendere, quando adeo ferox praesultat hostium signis, me ex ea familia ortum quae Gallorum agmen ex rupe Tarpeia dejecit." tum dictator "macte virtute" inquit "ac pietate in patrem patriamque, T. Manli, esto. perge, et nomen Romanum invictum juventibus diis praesta." armant inde iuvenem aequales. pedestre scutum⁶ capit, Hispano cingitur⁷ gladio, ad propiorem habili pugnam. armatum adornatumque adversus Gallum stolide laetum et (quoniam id quoque memoria dignum antiquis visum est) linguam etiam ab irrisu exserentem producunt. recipiunt inde se ad stationem; et duo in medio armati, spectaculi magis more quam lege belli, destituuntur, nequaquam visu ac specie aestimantibus⁸ pares. corpus alteri magnitudine eximum, versicolori veste pictisque et auro caelatis refulgens armis: media in altero militaris statura, modicaque in armis habilibus *magis quam decoris species.* non cantus, non exsultatio

armorumque agitatio vana, sed pectus animorum iraeque tacitae plenum omne in ferociam in discrimen ipsum certaminis distulerat. ubi constitere inter duas acies, tot circa mortalium animis spe metuque pendentibus,⁹ Gallus velut moles superne imminens, projecto laeva scuto, in advenientis arma hostis vanum caesim¹⁰ cum ingenti sonitu ensem dejecit. Romanus mucrone subrecto, cum scuto scutum imum perculisset, totoque corpore interior¹¹ periculo vulneris factus insinuasset se inter corpus armaque, uno alteroque subinde ictu ventrem atque inguina hausit, et in spatiū ingens ruentem porrexit hostem. jacentis inde corpus ab omni alia vexatione intactum uno torque spoliavit ; quem respersum cruento collo circumdedit suo. defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos. Romani alacres ab statione obviam militi suo progressi, gratulantes laudantesque ad dictatorem perducunt. inter¹² carminum prope modum incondita quaedam militariter ioculantes Torquati cognomen auditum, celebratum deinde posteris etiam familiaeque honori fuit. dictator coronam auream addidit donum, mirisque pro concione eam pugnam laudibus tulit.



N O T E S.

I.

Note in this piecee the use of the *—to* form of the imperative. The imperative has two tenses, a present and a future (*to*). The latter is the more authoritative, cf. XV. *ad ult.*, and is used mainly (1) in laws ; cf. *si plus minusve securit se (sine) fraude esto*, xii. tables ; (2) in treaties, cf. Livy I. 24 ; (3) in wills ; (4) in imitations of the legal style ; cf. Hor. S. ii. 1, 7,

‘Ter uncti
Transnanto Tiberim somno quibus est opus alto.’

1 *feroci juveni*—the triumphant soldier (Prof. Seeley), or flushed with victory ; *juvenis*, of military age, opp. to *senex* ; so, conversely, in Greek, *ἀπλότερος* (more fit to bear arms)=young ; *immatureo*—ill-timed.

2 *recens*—his late service was screening (lit. standing in the way of) his guilt ; cf. XXIV. 1.

3 *duumviri*—commissioners to pass sentence of high treason on H., cf. XIII. 7 ; *perduellio*—any rebellion against the magistracy ; it included murder, because this was a usurpation of the prerogative of punishment, and hence a state offence.

4 *carminis*—formula, opp. to *prex*, a spontaneous effusion ; cf. Horace, c. i. 2. 26,

‘prece quā fatigent
Virgines sanctae minus audientem
carmina Vestam.’

5 *provocarit*—sc. *rens* ; *vincent*, sc. *duumviri*.

6 *arbori infelici*—the gallows, cf. XXIII. 2.

7 *hac*—the commissioners appointed by this law, not considering they could (according to its terms) acquit even an innocent person, having pronounced sentence of death.

8 *auctore Tullo*—at the suggestion of Tullo, who put a charitable construction on the law.

9 *provoco*—the right of pardon, which in England is the prerogative of the crown, was in Rome the prerogative of the community, Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, i. 5.

10 *in*—punish—the Roman father could punish his household, as he deemed fit, in life and limb, cf. XVIII. 3.

11 *Pila Horatia*—a pillar in the Forum on which, it is said, the armour of Horatia was fixed.

12 *ostentans*—pointing again and again to, or excitedly to.

13 *ovantem*—rejoicing; *ovatio* (deriv. *εὐάγσω*), a lesser triumph, opp. to *triumphus* (*θριαμβός*), cf. Livy, iii. 10; *triumphantem secutae suae legiones, alteri consuli datum ut ovans sine militibus urbem iniret*.

14 *pomoerium*—deriv. *post-murum*, the space left free from buildings, *within* and *without* the city walls; *circamoerium* is more expressive, cf. Livy, I. 44, *pomoerium, verbi vim solam intuentes, post murum interpretantur esse. Est autem magis circa murum locus*.

15 *imperatum*—the father was commanded, cf. II. 10.

II.

1 *jam praemissi*—had already been despatched, *i.e.*, as a precaution against treachery; *qui*, for the purpose of.

2 *tumultus*—t. t. of a revolt in Italy or Cis-Alpine Gaul; so Livy, vii. 9, *tumultus Gallici*; deriv. *tumeo*. Cicero derives it, apparently, from *timor multus*, Phil. viii. 2, 3.

3 *ariete*—in poetry pronounced (*metri-gratia*), *arjete*; so *fluviorum=fluvorum*; *tenuia=tenvia*.

4 *defixit*—paralysed; *prae*, by reason of.

5 *ultimum illud=ultimā illā vice*, for that the last time; so *hoc jam tertio*, cf. XX. 5.

6 *raptim=raptim iis elatis quae quisque poterat efferre*, hurriedly carrying off what each could, a moving line of peoplethe relative is attracted into the case of its antecedent. So *judice quo (=quem) nōsti, populo*, the people, whom you know, being critic. *χρῶμαι βιβλίοις οἰς ἔχω. continens*, unbroken.

7 *exaudiēbantur*—began to be heard in the distance, or faintly, cf. XX. 11; *velut*, as it seemed.

8 *egressis*—for construction, cf. XXV. 3.

9 *templum*—a place cut off; in augury, an imaginary space cut

off in the sky within which the omens were to appear ; a sanctuary ; deriv., *τέμενος*, *τέμνω*.

10 *temperatum*—i.e. *ab iis*, they abstaining from harming ; verbs governing the dative in the active voice are used in the passive only as impersonals ; so *dicto paretur*, the word is obeyed.

III.

1 *agenti*—i.e., Tarquinio Superbo.

2 *elapsus*—having crawled out.

3 *hoc velut*—scared out of his senses at this apparition, which he looked on in the light of one affecting his house.

4 *responsa sortium*—The language of the Roman gods was wholly confined to yea or nay, or, at most, to the making their will known by the method of casting lots, which appears in its origin Italian.—Mommesen Hist. Rom. I. 12. *Sortes*, tablets on which the answers of the oracles were written ; hence, generally of oracular answers ; so the Cumean witch, *Fatig canit, foliisque notas et carmina mandat*, i.e. writes on leaves. Verg. Aen. iii. 444 ; deriv., *serere*, to place in a row.

5 *Brutus*—the dullard.

6 *longe*—order is ; *longe alius ingenio quam (illud ingenium) cuius (ingeniti) simulationem induerat*, a man of a far different turn of mind from that whose mask he had assumed.

7 *exindustriâ*—purposely feigning madness ; *factus=compositus* ; *obtentu*, shield.

8 *corneo*—either a staff of cornel wood or of horn.

9 *per ambages*—a symbolical representation of (Prof. Seeley), i.e., though he seemed dull, yet he had a golden wit *within* ; cf. IV. II.

For a description of the works ascribed to Tarquinius, cf. Smith's Dict. Ant., art. *Circus*, *Cloaca*. The latter was wrought by task-work, like the works of Egypt. Its greatness points to the existence of a strong despotic government, which must have been based on some considerable extent of dominion.

IV.

1 *sedendo*—by a mere blockade.

2 *C. Mucius*—sentence unfinished. Either read *C. Mucio, adolescenti nobili indignum videbatur*..... or leave out the stop after *fuderit* (omitting *itaque*), and join *Mucius* with *constituit*.

scaevolâ—deriv. (*σκαῦδς*) *scaevas-vola*, left-handed.

3 *fortunâ*—especially as the present state of the city would corroborate the charge ; *in vicem*, in retaliation.

4 *stipendium*—contracted from *stipipendium* = *stips-pendo*, tax.

tribute, especially military pay ; hence *stipendia facere* (Livy vii. 2), to serve on a campaign. The Roman soldiers did not receive pay till the siege of Veii.

5 *eum*—addressed him as a rule.

6 *quo*—to whom chance blindly directed the blow : *quo = ad quem*, as *unde = a quo*. Cf. Madvig Lat. Gr. 317, 2.

7 *destitutus*—set down—with idea of contempt ; cf. Livy x. 4, *cohortes* (the disgraced ones) *quaes signa amiserant, extra vallum sine tentoriis destitutas invenit*.

8 *accingere*—gird thyself up—i.e., prepare ; middle voice.

9 *capite*—fight out, or struggle, at the risk of your life ; so Livy iii. 34, *de liberis dimicare*, to run a risk as regards his children.

10 *Romana*—we, the Roman youth.

11 *per ambages*—was mysteriously throwing out ; deriv. *ambi-ago* ; literally, roundabout ways.

12 *en tibi*—ethic dative ; so *quid mihi Celsus agit* ; so in German, *was macht mir Kelsus ?*

13 *tu vero abi*—begone though.

14 *macte*—I would bid thee God speed—*macte* (= *magis aucte*), an old sacrificial word, used mostly in vocative, e.g., *macte tua virtute puer* (cf. *δλβιε κώπε γέρων*), used always, except here, with imperat. The probable explanation is, that the original meaning of the word has been forgotten. Cf. *ιοττιν* (sing.), *οι* (plu.)—*ιοττιν οις*, etc. *ἐν τοῖς-ηπόται* (Thuc. iii. 17). Madvig, Lat. Gr. 268, 3, translates, 'I would congratulate you on your bravery'—*virtute=ob virtutem*. [v. excursus on the word, Conington's Verg. iii., p. 221.]

15 *tuleris*—wrested ; so *referre victoriam*, etc.

16 *opportunum*—until fortune shall have laid thee open to our attacks ; *opportunus*, old English, obnoxious to ; deriv. *portus*—i.e., at or before the port ; hence, convenient, exposed to, etc.

V.

1 *in*—had sworn allegiance to the consuls.

2 *sedatio*—deriv. *se-do*, put apart ; hence separation, discord.

3 *et*—and at first, we are told, a question was raised (discussed) of putting the consuls to death.

4 *religionem*—obligation ; deriv. *re-legere*—i.e., ponder over ; or *re-ligare*—i.e., bind.

5 *Sicinius*...—at the instigation of a certain Sicinius.

6 *quam*—in full, *quam ea fama cuius..... Piso*, one of early Roman historians, consul B.C. 133.

7 *suspensa*—in a state of uncertainty, lit. raised from the ground (cf. Verg. Ecl. v. ii. 66, *suspensa aratra*) ; hence, without a

stand-point, cf. *μετέώρος* (*μετ' ἀπέρο*) unsettled; so ἐπαίρομαι, ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐπῆρε, Thuc. ii. 4.

8 *placuit*—it was determined on; cf. *ἔδοξε, visum est, τὰ δεδογμένα*—*decreta*.

9 *secundus*—deriv. *fari*; termination *undus* indicates capacity, inclination, approach to an action.

10 *inde*=*ex eā*, i.e., *plebe*. So *unde*=*a quo*. So in French, *où* used for *dans lequel*; in German, *worin*=*in welchem*, etc. cf. IV. 6.

11 *nihil aliud*—supply *facere*; *conficerent*—masticate; *maturum*—when prepared.

VI.

1 *luxuriare et...*—was running riot and going to seed.

2 *proxime*—governs *formam*. So Livy xxiv. 41, *proxime morem Romanum*, ii. 42, *propius fidem*.

3 *eludentes*—avoiding or parrying; t.t. of a gladiator bending aside to avoid the blow of his antagonist. So Tac. Ann. ii. 52, *ne belum metu eludenter*.

4 *averti*—to turn off their attention; middle voice. So Geor. iii. 499, *Victor equus fontes avertitur*.

5 *conscripti*—cf. XXVI. 7.

6 *auctores*—guarantee, or be responsible.

7 *illic*=*in illo bello*.

VII.

1 *manat*—so in Hor. Sat. ii. 6, 50, *Frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor*, almost “oozes out.”

2 *familiam*—i.e., including the clients; opp. to *gens*, which is restricted to the (real or feigned) blood relations.

3 *depositant*—i.e., *haec depositat Veios, illa depositat Volscos*.

4 *paludatus*—in his military cloak; Gk. *χλαμύς*; cf. *sagum*, and I. *paludamento sponsi*.

5 *egregius*—honest, i.e., influenced not by party or personal views, but acting for the common good.

6 *propria*—connected with the *Fabii*; *publica*, bound by no tie to them; or *publica* may agree with *sollicitudine*.

7 *quicquid*—so Hor. Epod. v. 1, *at o deorum quidquid*; Sat. i. 6, 1, *Lydorum quidquid*, all the Lydians who ever.

8 *in cassum*—*in-cassus* (prob. fr. *careo*), without effect.

9 *Jano*—another form of *Dianus*, “god of light or sun,” but the word was connected by the ancients with *Janua*, because the statue of Janus stood in a covered passage with two entrances; hence, in general, a covered passage, *arcade*; *Carmentalis*.

by anticipation, as the *porta Capena* in I. Cf. Ovid *Fasti* iii. 201.

*Carmentis portae dextra est via proxima Jano;
Ire per hauc noli, quisquis es, omen habet.*

- 10 *intervallum*—there was then a break—but only a short one—in these maraudings.
- 11 *dum post*—while the ranks, following the standards, are taking up their position, or while they are falling in (*ordines accus.* after *introeunt*) behind the standards.

VIII.

- 1 *ex re natum*—they formed a plan suggested by the circumstances of the case.
- 2 *vasti*—deserted? connected with *vacuus*.
- 3 *iamque adeo Fabii*—Dionysius gives (and rejects) another version. According to this, the Fabii were on their way to Rome for the purpose of sacrificing to the Gods of their race, when they fell into the ambush. This accords with the traditional devotion of their race, as seen in the act of C. Fabius Dorso, who broke out from the capitol while the Gods were besieging it, and made his way to the Quirinal hill to perform the appointed sacrifice of his house. Arn. *Hist. Rome*, xii., note.
- 4 *rara*—scattered; opp. to *densus*.
- 5 *superassent*—got beyond. So Verg. *Aen.* i. 244.
Fontem superare Timavi.
- 6 *passim*—deriv. *passus* (*pando*).
- 7 *continenti agmine*—cf. II. 6.
- 8 *insignem=conspicuum reddebat*, made patent.
- 9 *multiplicatis*—because the ranks (of the Etruscans) became more numerous in the contracted space; or *multiplicatis*=appeared more numerous, because of the small space in which they were wedged.
- 10 *rupere*—forming a wedge, forced a passage. So Verg. *Aen.* ii. 494, *rumpunt aditus*.
- 11 *vincebatque*—the indicative may be explained by an ellipsis—*paucitas vincebat, et sine dubio viciisset, ni*—the smaller number was gaining the day, and gained it would have, had not..... So Livy ii. 10, *Pons iter paene hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset*...the bridge all but offered a passage to... (and would have done so completely) had... Cf. Hor. *c.* ii. 17, 27,
*'me truncus illapsus cerebro
sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum
dextra levasset...*

Key Lat. Gr. 1214, 1215; or the indic. is used to express that the thing had all but taken place, or might have taken place under a certain condition. It is justified by the nearness of the event, or the wish of the writer to represent it as graphically as possible.

12 *auxilium*—alludes to services of Q. Maximus Fabius Cunctator, so called from his policy of thwarting Hannibal by watching his movements, but by refusing to fight. Cf. Ennius *unus qui nobis cunctando restituit rem*.

IX.

The siege of Veii forms an epoch in Roman history. It is the first occasion on which (1) a Roman army remained in the field winter after winter; on which (2) the community paid the levy out of the resources of the State; on which (3) the Romans attempted to conquer a nation of alien stock, and carried their arms beyond the ancient boundaries of Latium.

Cf. Mommsen, Hist. Rom., bk. ii. 4.

1 *victis adesse*—that nothing short of extermination awaited the conquered side.

2 *tribuni*—as a rule, six; as many as there were tribunes to a legion; instituted by the Lex Canuleia B.C. 445.

3 *ambitionis*—intriguing; deriv. *ambio*—i.e., to go round for canvassing purposes. In Persius, v. 177, called *cretata*, because candidates wore white (*candidus*) robes.

4 *nefas*—against the divine law; deriv. *ne fari*; opp. to *jus*—*jussum*, “what is ordered”—i.e., by human law.

5 *ob iram repulsae*—angry at losing his election; *repulsa*=failure of a candidate in obtaining an office.

Cf. *Virtus repulsae nescia sordidae*. Hor. c. 3, 2, 17.

6 *duodecim*—three Etruscan communities can be traced. (1) Etruria proper, (2) northern E., (3) Campanian E. Each of these consisted of twelve communities, which recognised a metropolis and a federal head or high priest. Mommsen I. 9.

7 *artifices*=histriones, “actors.” v. Livy vii. 2.

8 *religionibus*—theatrical representations would form part of their cultus. Livy ascribes the origin of the Roman stage to religious rites established for averting a pestilence. viii. 2.

9 *donec sub rege*—the true reason, probably, was their fear of the Gauls. Cf. infra XVI. 11.

10 *a quo*—relative placed before anteced. clause for emphasis. So—XXVII. 3.

11 *Ita obstruebatur*—i.e., a double line of walls was carried all round the city; the inner wall to blockade the besieged, the outer

one to shelter the besiegers from an attempt to raise the siege on the part of the other States of Etruria.—Arnold. These walls were probably nothing more than a line of forts, for (1) Veii was, probably, about five miles in circumference, and (2) if the circumvallation had been complete, the town could not have held out so long.

ancipitia. Cf. XI. 5.

aliis=per alia, by means of others; *i.e.*, the outer wall.

12 *obstribebatur*—was a defence against.

X.

- 1 *par*—a match for the tribunes; they had been inveighing against the Roman army remaining before Veii during the winter.
- 2 *tantum non=propemodum*, "all but"=Gr., *μόνον οὐκ*.
- 3 *aggerem*—a rampart for besieging or defending a town; sometimes constructed of wood, and so inflammable.
- 4 *horae momento.* Cf. XX. 15.
- 5 *quibus*—who were rated as knights, but had no horses assigned them at the public expense; another class of Equites who did not receive a horse from the State, and were not included in the eighteen centuries. Cf. Smith, Dict. Ant. "Equites."
- 6 *stipendia.* Cf. IV. 4.
- 6 *polliceri.* Cf. XVIII. 5.
- 7 *quibus daretur*—for an answer to be given them.
- 8 *comitio*—deriv., *con eo*. Place in the forum where the comitia were held. Cf. XVI. 6.
- 9 *aera...procedere*—that their services should go on being counted. *aera=stipendia.* So Livy xxv. 5, *iis perinde stipendia procederent*—*i.e.*, their voluntary service would be considered as compulsory, and would be deducted from the sum total of the years they had to serve.
- 10 *et equiti*—*numerus aeris*, either=sum of money appointed as pay, or=number of campaigns appointed for each horseman to serve. (*aera=stipendia.*)
- 11 *Tum primum*—the State provided the Equites with money for buying (*aes equestre*) and for maintaining (*aes hordearium*) their horses.

XI.

- 8 *vacationibus*—carelessly guarded through the absence of soldiers on leave; abstract for concrete. *Vacatio* properly furlough — another word is *commeatus*. Livy i. 57. *Satis liberi commeatus.*

2 *vulgo*—indiscriminately; *i.e.*, no pains were taken to ascertain their good faith.
 r. *oppressum*—suddenly surprised.

3 *lixarum*—this mixing up trade with war was a natural consequence of the system which made military service rather an interruption to a man's common business than the profession to which his life was devoted.—Arnold on Thuc. vi. 31.

4 *devictis*—should Veii fall.

5 *ancipitiæ*—were attacked in rear and front. So *tela ancipitia* weapons discharged from both sides. Livy xxxvii. 11. *munita ancipitia*, on two sides. Cf. IX. 11. So *anceps Janus* =that looks both ways.

6 *una*—the one and only hope lay in reinforcements being brought up from. *diversæ*, facing in opposite directions.

7 *certatum*—the colleagues vied with each other in abuse.

8 *pauci*—few consider the good of the country, but most stand by V. or S. as they are prejudiced in each case by private bias or interest. *Sed* omitted before *hunc*. So in Livy i. 25, before *publicum*, *nec his nec illis periculum suum, publicum imperium servitiumque obversatur animo*. The omission occurs when there is no doubt of the contrast intended.

XII.

1 *orationibus*—*i.e.*, against the misconduct of Sergius and Verginius.

2 *as grave*—the old heavy coin (which was weighed, not counted —viz., a pound to the *as*).

3 *condemnat*—the punishment to which a person is condemned is put in gen. or abl.—so *condemnari capitis(te), pecunia(a)*. For a defined penalty of money or land the abl. is always used. Cf. Madvig. Lat. Gr. 293, 3; cf. XXIV. 2.

4 *Sergio*—Sergius throwing the onus of his defeat on the common chance of war and on fortune.

5 *militiae*—locative case. So *foris, humi, ruri*.

6 *cooptationis*—*i.e.*, the Lex Trebonia (B.C. 448) enacted that if the ten tribunes were not chosen before the Comitia were dissolved, those who were elected should not fill up the number (cooptare), but that the Comitia should be continued till the ten were elected.

7 *promulgant*—publish= *pro vulgo*. *Lex agraria* a law regulating the distribution of property among the poorer citizens—a fertile source of disturbance at Rome.

8 *cum* —Though there was need of pay for the numerous armies; while, in the field, matters were conducted, prosperously indeed, yet not so prosperously as to enable them to

realize, in any one war, their full hopes of success. *Ita re-stricts and limits prospere.*

9 *Volsci* —the Volsci had fallen as a charge to—*i.e.*, the duty of commanding the forces against the Volsci. Hence *provincia* came to mean a province, the most important charge, *par excellence*, which could be entrusted to a Roman. Cf. XXIII. 1.

10 *seditio* connect *majore mole* with *tractabantur* (so above, XI. 2, *repente* refers to *oppressum*). Order is, *seditio intestina coorta tractabatur majore mole quam (quā) mole bella tractabantur*.

11 *usurpandi* —exercising. Contr. fr. *usu-ratio*, seize to one's own use; *usus*, filled.

12 *triplex*—*i.e.*, thrice the pay of the foot.

13 *de tributo* —they slackened their opposition on the score of tribute—supply—*certamen*, or *animos*. ♀ metaphor fr. archery; *remitto*, opp. to *tendo*.

XIII.

1 *annona* —the price of food did not change at all, owing to the supply previously laid in. *Annona*, deriv. *annus*. Cf. *ἀφ'ενος* (? *ἀφ'ενος*, *i.e.*, revenue for a year).

2 *dulcedo* —a desire seized the Plebs.

3 *candidatus*—because clothed in white. Cf. IX. 3.

4 *centuriae*—subdivisions of the financial classes of Ser. Tullius; lit., a division of 100 things of one kind.

5 *gravis*—unhealthy. So *auctumnus* *gravis*. Hor. S. 2, 6, 19. And *Pomifero* *grave tempus anno*. Id. C. iii. 23, 8.

6 *pernicie*—the older form of gen. and dat. of 5th decl. ended. in *ε*. So *Constantis juvenem fide*. Hor. C. iii. 7, 4. *Libra die sonnique pares ubi fecerit horas*. Verg. G. i. 208.

7 *duumviri*—a special college, inferior in rank only to the augurs and pontifices, was instituted in early times, consisting of two men of lore, who were furnished, at the expense of the State, with two slaves acquainted with the Greek language. Mommsen I. 12. Cf. I. 3.

8 *lectisternum*—a feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches (*lectis stratis*—cf. *pulvinaria*) before tables covered with viands.

9 *celebratum*—cf. XXII. 5.

10 *janua*—house door; opp. to *porta*, city gate. Cf. *in qua sollicitas imitatur janua portas*. Juv. vii. 42.

11 *propatulo*—in open view; deriv. *pateo*; adjective used as a subs.; supply *loco* or *divo*.

12 *vinclis*—either; of prisoners in general; or *v=nexis*; *i.e.*, ob

aes alienum—nexus, a freeman who pledges his person as security for debt.

13 *ancipiū*—cf. XI. 5.

14 *damnationis*—i.e., for misconduct on the field of battle.

15 *unde*—“whence, on a previous occasion, reinforcements had not been forthcoming,” alludes to behaviour of Sergius and Verginius. Sup. XI. Cf. XVI. 9.

16 *reliquias*—survivors; abstract for concrete. So *Troas reliquias Danaum*=remnants left by. Verg. Aen. i. 30.

XIV.

1 *nuntiari*—began to be. Historic infin.

2 *singuli*—individuals.

3 *per quos*—“there were no Haruspices forthcoming, by whose means they might expiate them;” relative clause placed early. the Romans appear to have obtained their Haruspices (diviners, fr. inspection of entrails of victims) fr. Etruria. So Livy ascribes origin of Roman stage to Etruria, deriv. root *spec* (as in *specto*), and *hira*—entrail.

4 *caelestibus aquis*—rain. So Hor. c. iii. 10, 21.

*Non hoc semper erit liminis aut aquae
caelestis patiens latus.*

5 *oraculum*—used correctly, because, in Greece, answer was given by word of mouth. Cf. end of chapter, *sortes* (= answer) *oraculi Pythici*. Cf. III. 4.

6 *cavillantes*—bantering; deriv. *cavilla*, a quibble; (? fr. *cavus*).

7 *commercio*—the length of the war having already established verbal intercourse.

8 *jaceret*—threw out mysterious hints. Cf. III. 9.

9 *causatus*—by pretending he wished to ask his advice (if it were worth his, i.e., the Haruspex's, while) on the expiation of a private omen; *operae*, gen. after *esset*. *Opera pretium* is more usual; so *facturusne opera pretium sim*. Preface to Livy.

10 *tumultuantibus*—cf. II. 2.

11 *ut*—so as to make them unsaid; *ut = ita ut*. Gk. *ωτε ελα*

12 *disciplina E.*—in the lore of the Etruscans; *fatalibus*, i.e., Sibyllinis, containing the fates; *contrahi*, incurred.

13 *emisisset*—let off; *de*, over.

14 *exsequebatur*—began to particularize which formalities were to be observed in the letting off of the water; *sollennis*, deriv. *sollus* = *totus* and *annus*; i.e., that which takes place each year; hence “appointed.”

15 *sortes*—cf. III. 4.

XV.

- 1 *justo delectu*—a proper, or regular, levy; *justus* = what is proper, full or complete; so *justum praelium*, a fair fight; *justus exercitus*, a full consular army (i.e., in early times consisting of two legions).
- 2 *sub hasta*—were sold under the spear—i.e., by public auction—the spear being the emblem of power and authority.
- 3 *exitus*—issue. Cf. sup. XII. ; *ad exitum spei*.
- 4 *caue*—see that the A. waters be not confined within the basin of the lake; see that they take not their course, and run into the sea. Thou shalt let the water out of the lake, and thou shalt turn it to the watering of thy fields, and thou shalt make courses for it till it be spent and come to nothing. —Arnold. *Suo*, its own—i.e., natural; *sinas*, understand, ne.; *rigabis*, polite way of expressing imperative. So *nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus interpres*. Hor. A.P. 133. Cf. Gk. *χωρὶς ἀνεῖναι*.
- 5 *quam*—cf. XXVII. 3.
- 6 *instaurata*—renew and perform; *instaura*, deriv. root *sta*= place; *facito* (for form Cf. I.) t.t. of sacrificing; so *operor*, *πέσω*.

XVI.

- 1 *ingens haberi*—held high in esteem.
- 2 *vitio*—a formal defect in auspices. So *vitiosus consul*, chosen contrary to auspices. Cic.
- 3 *Latinas*—i.e., *ferias*.
- 4 *concepisse*—declared formally, or made known; the *feriae L.* belonged to the moveable Roman festivals, the time of whose celebration was solemnly declared (*concipere*) by the magistrate; opp. to *feriae stativae* or *statae*; i.e., fixed festivals.
- 5 *de integrō...repetentur*—taken afresh. In war times if things went wrong, it was the custom to return from the camp to the city to take fresh auspices. So Verg. Aen. ii. 178, *omina ni repetant Argis*. Livy viii. 30, *ad auspiciū repetendum proficiſci Romam*.
- 6 *comitia interpellantibus*—interrupting the assemblies (for the elections). There were three *comitia*—(1) *curiata* or *calata*, consisting of the old aristocratic inhabitants of Rome; (2) *centuriata*, in which the people voted by classes, arranged on a money-basis; (3) *tributa*, in which they voted by tribes, on a democratic basis.
- 7 *Voltumnae*—the Panionium of Etruria.
- 8 *obsidione*—Cf. IV. 1.
- 9 *unde = a quibus*. Cf. IV. 6; for order, cf. XXVII. 3.

10 *pro se*—either = *ipsorum loco*, 'their own circumstances saved them the trouble of saying no'; or = *pro externa conditione*, 'considering their foreign relations'; *nego*, deriv. *ne-aio* (*negumo*).

11 *maxime*.....—the Capenates and Falisci, living towards southern Etruria, naturally feared the Roman power. The northern Etruscans would dread it less. They had more to apprehend from their new neighbours. Cf. IX. 9, *donec sub rege essent*.

12 *invisitatam* = *non antea visam*.

13 *Galli*—called also Galatians. Celts, Cimmerians (Crimea); hence Cumberland=land of the Cymry—Cymru (native name of Wales).

14 *sanguini*—thus much, however, should be conceded to.....

15 *eum*=*ejusmodi*.

XVII.

1 *praerogativa*—the prerogative tribe, or century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the comitia. Cf. Livy xxvii. 6, *Galeria quae sorte praerogativa erat*.

2 *non petentem*—though he was not an applicant for the office. *So petitor*, a canvasser. Hor. c. iii. I, II, *descendat in campum petitor*.

3 *exactae*—a man whose course had run out; so *exactum ad mensem*, Verg. G. i. 435. *Exegi monumentum*, Hor. c. iii. 30, I.

4 *omnesque*—that all were being re-elected, one after the other, from the board of the same year.

5 *renuntiantur*—returned as elected—of the official announcement.

6 *jure*—the tribes having been summoned in the regular course, all the tribes, except the *praerogativa*, were said *jure convocari*. The decision of the *praerogativa* was announced (*renuntior*) to the remaining tribes, which would naturally follow its lead; *usu*, by experience.

7 *nomen*—so Livy iii. 65, *nomina tantum se biennio habuisse*.

8 *vicarium*—representative or substitute; deriv. *vic*, which appears in *vici*.

9 *majore*—with more courage than prudence.

10 *pervasisset*—spread through.

11 *his*—more alarming reports than these had been believed at Rome; *tumultuosiora*, cf. II. 2.

12 *Vetiosque*—cf. *di meliora piis, erroremque hostibus illum*. Verg. G. iii. 413.

XVIII.

1 *appetebant*—were drawing nigh; used absolutely in same sense *nox appetebat*. Livy viii. 38, *ver appetebat*, xxii. i.

2 *videri*—historic inf. Cf. XIV. 1.

3 *animadvertis*—cf. I. 10, where we have *in filium animadverte*re.

4 *efficit*—i.e., he made the soldiers dread him more than the enemy.

5 *pollicentes*—promising voluntarily, opp. to *promitto*, which implies assent to a previous proposal.

6 *ludos magnos*—originally instituted by Tar. Priscus. Livy i. 35, *ludos opulentius instructiusque quam priores reges fecit*. Cf. iv. 27, here we must understand—games as magnificent as the (original) *ludi magni*.

7 *Matutae*—cf. Ovid Fasti vi. 545. *Leucothee Graii, Matuta vocabere nostris.*

8 *expectatione*—men's minds being rather anxious than hopeful.

9 *exuit-castris*—supply *hostes*. *Exuo* takes an abl. of the thing taken away, an accusat. of the person from which the thing is taken away.

10 *redacta*—handed over to. So *redigere in aerarium*, pay into.

11 *edicto*—it having been proclaimed. Abl. abs. *so augurato*.

12 *ad opus*—i.e., the men were not allowed to indulge in desultory engagements, but had to apply themselves to siege operations.

13 *cuniculus*—lit. a rabbit hence, from the burrowing of rabbits, an underground passage, esp. a mine; Gk. ὄρνυμα ὑπόγαιον. Mining appears to have been practised from very early times, especially by the Persians. So *Fidena* was taken, Livy iv. 22.

14 *in partes*—he told off the number of the miners into gangs of six; each of them had six hours of work assigned them in rotation. Cf. Livy i. 17, *per omnes (imperium) in orbem ibat*. Cf. Gk. δάδοχοι ἐφοίτων, went to work by turns. Hdt. vii. 22.

XIX.

1 *malignitate*—stinginess. Cf. use of *malignus* (= *maligenus*, cf. *benignus*) *colles maligni*, niggard; i.e., barren. Verg. G. ii. 179, *lux maligna*, churlish, Aen. vi. 270.

2 *invidiam*—odium.

3 *Quid censerent*—direct questions of the 1st or 3rd person are turned into accusat. with infin. in the *oratio obliqua*; those of the 2nd into the subjunct. So *quid vivimus* becomes *quid se vivere*—an *qui* *quam superbius est* ? becomes *an esse* ? *Quid de praeda faciendum censeris* ? becomes *Quid censerent* ? Cf. Madvig. Lat. Gr. 405.

4 *edici*—gave it as his opinion that a proclamation should be made to the people to the effect that

5 *si semel*—if they should once hold it a crime, that money taken from the enemy should be placed in the treasury *aerarium*, public treasury; afterwards opp. to *fiscus*, the emperor's privy purse.

6 *doni societatem*—= *communem fructem*—would reap the common benefit.

7 *praerepturas*—forestall.

8 *cum ita*—since it is a general rule, that each individual is less active as a plunderer in proportion as he makes a practice of courting a prominent part in toil and danger: *ut quisque*= *prout q.*

9 *criminum*—charges.

10 *succurri*—Cf. II. 10.

11 *multiplex*—many times as great.

12 *debere*—ought to hand over to the people (the solution) of the question which had been referred to them.

XX.

1 *auspicato*—abl. abs.; so *edicto*, XVIII. 11.

2 *hinc*—cf. IV. 6.

3 *superant*—enough and to spare. So *si superant fetus*, Verg. G. i. 189; *superat tener omnibus humor*, id. ii. 330.

4 *in partem*—cf. Verg. Aen. 222,

*Irruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus
In partem praedamque Jovem.*

5 *ultimum*—that day for the last time. Cf. II. 5.

6 *nihil*—of all things in the world, having the least apprehension that their walls were undermined, and that their citadel was already filled with the enemy.

7 *furor*—phrensy; properly, madness accompanied with violence, opp. to *insania*= mere unsoundness of mind.

8 *improvidi*—heedlessly.

9 *immolante*—prop., sprinkling the victim with the salt cake (*mola salsa*). Cf. Verg. Ecl. viii. 83, *sparge molam*. Aen. ii. 132, *et salsa fruges*. Hor. c. iii. 23, 19, *saliente mica*. Cf. Gk. οὐλοχύται.

10 *prosecuisset*—i.t., cut off; i.e., for sacrificing. Cf. Ovid, Met. xii. 152, *cujus ut imposuit prosecta calentibus aris*.

11 *exauditam*—heard faintly, or in the distance. Cf. II. 7.

12 *sed*—according to the principle he lays down in his preface—*ea* (i.e., old legends) *nec adfirmare nec refellere in animo est*. So Thuc. (i. 21) speaks of the old myths as *ἀρετάρενα*—i.e., admitting neither of proof or disproof.

13 *ad*—more suitable to stage display, which delights in the marvellous.

14 *servitii*—prop., slavery; hence servants, slaves (used collectively).

15 *momento*—so Hor. S. i. 1, 7, *horae momento*. Persius S. i. 5, 15, *momento turbinis*; deriv. *movementum* (*moveo*). Term.—*entum* implies instrument, a thing which is employed for something.

16 *senescit*—abates in fury.

17 *abstineatur*—that quarter should be given to non-combatants.

18 *aliquantum*—considerably greater in quantity, and consisting of more valuable articles than he had hoped or expected.

19 *quam*—that it might be vouchsafed to the Roman people to lessen that jealousy with as little harm as possible to himself and the State.

20 *convertentem*—as was usual after invocations. So Ovid, Met. vii. 189, *Ter se convertit*.

21 *eventu*—who interpret the matter by the result. So Ovid, Fasti i. 59, *omen ab eventu est*.

XXI.

1 *corona*—(prob.) because slaves, at the time of sale, wore chaplets.

2 *qui*—who, in seeking for abettors of his closeness, had referred to the Senate a matter which fell within his own jurisdiction.

3 *acceptum*—were indebted, or grateful to; *acceptum*=that which is received; opp. *expensum*=expended. Hence in account-books, *acceptum* the debtor side; *expensum* the credit side.

4 *pure*—having washed in pure water. Cf. Aen. vi. 229,

Idem ter socios pura circumulit unda.

And Hom. Il. vi. 266,

Χεροὶ δὲ ἀνίπτουσι Διὸς λείβειν ἀθόστα οἴνον
ἄδοματι.

5 *religiose*—reverentially directing towards her.

6 *annuisse*—nodded in token of assent.

7 *parvi momenti*—machines of small power. Cf. XX. 15, *ad-miniculis*; prop., stake round which the vine twines; deriv. root which appears in *emineo*, etc.

8 *sequentis*—like one following; *modo*, a quasi-preposition; so *instar-gratia*—χάριν (cf. use of κύκλῳ, Hdt. iv. 72. κύκλῳ τὸ σῆμα, where κύκλῳ=περί).

XXII.

1 *sortes*—cf. III. 4

2 *varie*—with chequered fortune; cf. Gk. ἐνάλλασσε.

3 *velut*—their joy being, as it were, unforeseen, was without bounds.

4 *supplicationes*—days set apart for national thanksgiving or humiliation.

5 *celebratior*—lit. crowded or full; hence, done frequently, solemn-

nized, honoured. Cf. Hor. c. ii. 12, 20, *Dianae celebris die*, i.e., when all throng her temple; deriv., another form of *creber*.

6 *triumphus*—cf. I. 13.

7 *conspicuus*=*conspicuus*; *invectus*, rode into.

8 *civitis*—befitting a citizen; *humanus*, in accordance with a human being.

9 *Jovis*—they were scandalized at the Dictator's chariot rivalling that of.....*dictatorem*=*dictatoris currum*.

10 *clarior*—a comparison of two qualities in the same object is expressed either by two comparatives, or by *magis* and two positives. Key, Lat. Gr. 1055, 2, “*consilium honestius quam utilius*, or *c. magis honestum quam utile*.

11 *locavit*—sc. *exstruendum*, contracted for the building of a temple; *loci*=put out on contract; the correlative of *conducere*=take the contract.

12 *Matuta*—cf. XXVIII. 7.

13 *solvendum*—that the people should discharge their obligations towards the Gods.

14 *eo*=had recourse to a plan; *pacificatum*, negotiate peace.

XXIII.

1 *sorte*—the consuls used to draw lots to decide which war they were to manage; so Livy ii. 40, *Sicinio Volsci, Aquilio Hernici provincia* (=providentia, a charge) evenit.

2 *felix arbor*=*fecunda*; so, *feliciores ramos*, Hor. ep. ii. 14; cf. *infelici arbori*, I. 6.

3 *quo*—to which end.

4 *terna*—3¹/₂ to each man; *septunx*, deriv. *septem*, *uncia*.

5 *quia*—because they thought it had been offered them as a compensation for...

6 *relegari*=*relegatio*, a milder form of banishment than *exsilium*. It did not involve loss of citizenship (*capitis deminutio*, cf. Gk. ἀτρία).

7 *überior*—*über*, sometimes used as a substantive, e.g., *ubere glebae*; sometimes as an adj., e.g., *uberrima regna*, deriv. οὐθαρ, breast.

8 *actio*—they began to ventilate a measure; *utique*, i.e., if, not before, certainly after, the capture of Rome; *celebratior*, cf. XXII. 5.

9 *victam*—supply *ferrine posse ut*; could it be tolerated that any one should prefer; cf. Hor. S. ii. 5, 18, *utne tegam spurco Damae latus*, Do you bid me that I should? *Quisquam*, used only in negative sentences, or sentences which imply a negative.

10 *rogatio*—a bill, so called because the people were asked to pass it.

11 *conditorem*—as founder, Gk. *oikitor*.

XXIV.

1 *verecundia*—their respect for them was standing in the way of their passion ; so I. 2, *recens meritum facto obstabat*.

2 *damnata*—bound over in respect of its vow (*i.e.*, its prayer having been granted) ; so *voti reus*, Aen. v. 237, *reus vocatur, qui suscepto voto se numinibus obligat, damnatus autem qui promissa vota non solvit*.

3 *religione*—cf. V. 4.

4 *nihil*—He says nothing about the contribution, though that is more a donation than a tenth..... But certainly his conscience does not allow him to be silent respecting the fact, that it is only out of the booty consisting of movables that a tenth is being set apart ; *res moventes*=*res quae moveri possunt*, cf. Gk. *παρασκευή* opp. to *καρασκευή*.

5 *adhibito*—the college having consulted C., determined *adhibito*, *i.e.*, *in consilium* ; *visum*, so *placuit*=*θογέ*.

6 *conceptum*—formal declaration of the vow ; cf. Aen. xii. 13, *conceptum foedus* ; cf. XVI. 4.

7 *in*—an appraisement was made of the city and territory.

8 *pollicitae*—promised voluntarily ; cf. XVIII. 5.

9 *grata*—the circumstance was (as) pleasing to the Senate as any circumstance had ever been ; *ut*=*ut aliqua res ex iis quae* cf. Livy, viii. 33, *Praelium ut quod maxime unquam commisum est*.

10 *plibentum*—an easy chariot used by Roman ladies, in which the sacred vessels, etc., were carried ; cf. Aen. viii. 665.

Castae ducebant sacra per urbem.

Pilentis matres in molibus (with soft cushions).

carpentum—a two-wheeled chariot used by ladies on festive occasions.

11 *simul*=*simul atque*, as soon as.

12 *praesentium*—respect for them when present, objective gen.

13 *extrahi*—was being protracted beyond that year.

reficiunt—re-elect.

14 *patres*—the patricians exerted themselves to bring about the same result with respect to the opponents.

XXV.

1 *cui*—cf. XXIII. 1, *id bellum, ea provincia*.

2 *differendo*—the matter died out through delay, *elanguit* fr. *elanguesco*.

3 *egredi*—also used with the accusat. ; cf. II. 8, *egressis urbem.*
So ἐξεθεῖν τὴν χώρην. Hdt. v. 103.

4 *confragosus*—rugged, deriv. *confrango*; termination, *osus*, denotes the property of being full of a thing and of bringing it on.

5 *motis*—moveo sometimes used without *castra* : e.g., *primis tenebris movit* (sc. *castra*), Livy xxxi. 23. So *solvo* (of weighing anchor) is used without *navem*.

6 *trifarium*—in three divisions.

7 *effusā*—hurrying past their own camp in the impetuosity of their flight.

8 *redacta*—cf. XVIII. 10.

9 *candem*—they at once hated and admired.

10 *fieri*—historic infin., *neutro* the scale of hope being equally balanced. Cf. *aequato examine*. Gk. *ἰσόρροπος*.

11 *ex*—from a store previously collected.

12 *ni fortuna*—had not fortune, and with it a proof of that honour which he had already exhibited in the field, given the Roman commander even a speedy victory? *Virtus*, moral excellence ; *et=etiam* ; *specimen*, nominative.

XXVI.

eodem—to employ the same person as master and tutor of the boys ; *magistro*, the teacher ; *comite*=παιδαγωγός—the slave who took the boys to school and had charge of them at home —sometimes called *custos*. Hor. A. P. 161.

'Imberbis juvenis tandem custode remote.'

Besides the παιδαγωγός, other boys accompanied the slave to school. Juv. x. 117.

'Quem sequitur custos angustae vernula capsae.'

2 *praetorium*—general's tent; deriv. *praetor* (*prae*, with termination *tor*) ; *scelerus*—infamous.

3 *nobis*—there does not exist between us and the F. that alliance which is the work of human contract ; there does, there ever will, exist that which the law of nature has created.

4 *ea*—possibly *gerere* refers to *bella* and *pacem* by a kind of *zeugma*, as in Aen. viii. 279, *sen pacem sen bella geram* ; cf. vii. 444, *Bella viri pacemque gerent* ; or *gerere*=*exercere*. Taine renders *maintenir*.

5 *parcitur*—cf. I. 15.

6 *Veientium*—had almost elected to be destroyed like *Veii*, than to

enjoy a peace like that of C.; *universa*—by acclamation'; deriv. *unus* *verto*—turned into one.

7 *patres conscripti*—prop. = *patres et conscripti*; *conscripti*—those senators who were enrolled into the senate to fill up the void occasioned, either by the tyranny or by the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus; cf. Smith's Dict., Ant. Art. *Senatus*.

XXVII.

- 1 *ut in*—as far as circumstances allowed.
- 2 *curules*—who had filled the highest offices; *curulis currus*—a chariot-shaped chair used by Consuls, Praetors and Curule Aediles, hence called *magistratus curules*.
- 3 *quae vestiti*—relative clause, put early for emphasis; regular order would be *ea veste vestiti quae a. e.*, etc.
- 4 *tensae*—deriv. (?) *tendo*—cars on which the images of the gods were carried at the Circensian games.
- 5 *praefante*—dictating. So *Pontifex praei verba*, Livy, viii. 9, where the formula of devotion is given.
- 6 *ancipiiti*—cf. XI. 5.
- 7 *demum*—at last; notion of a long time having preceded. So Verg. Georg. i. 47—

' Illa seges demum votis respondent avari
Agricolae, bis quae solem bis sidera sensit.'

i.e., then and not till then; *velut*—under the notion.

- 8 *inde*=*ex iis*, cf. V. 10.
- 9 *atrium*—derlv. *ater*, *i.e.*, smoke-blackened. Cf. *μέλαθρον*, Gr. *μέλας*. So Hadria, Blacktown.
- 10 *nulli*—cf. II. 10.

XXVIII.

With this story compare the account of the Persians scaling the rock of Sardis on the track of a soldier who had descended to recover his helmet, Hat. i. 84.

- 1 *saxorum*—noticing a practicable ascent of the rock by the temple of C.: if *saxo*—then, noticing a rock easy of ascent.
- 2 *sublustrī*—lightish; *sub* compounded with adjectives=in a slight degree. So in Gk. *ὑπό*, e.g., *ὑπόλευκος*—whitish; in Hor., c. iii. 27, 31, *nocte sublustrī*.
- 3 *fallerent*—escape notice of. So, below, *qua se fellerat ascedens*—had ascended unnoticed. Gk. *λαυθάρω*.
- 4 *quibus*—whose lives were still being spared as being sacred to...

5 *crepitu*—flapping; so Verg. Geor. i. 382.
corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis.

6 *deferri*—historic infin.

7 *tumultu*—cf. II. 2.

8 *cum*—when the good and the bad deed would have justice done them; *perperam*, alludes to the carelessness of the Roman sentinel.

9 *quartarius*—quarter of a *sextarius* (about a pint), each man gave Manlius one day's allowance of food.

10 *detractum*—i.e., *victum*.

11 *animadversum*—cf. XVIII. 3; *in filium animadversum*.

12 *saxo*...i.e., the *arx*—deriv. *arcere*, the nucleus round which gathered the work (*oppidum*) or ring (*urbs*, connected with *urvis*, *curvis*, *orbis*). Cf. Mommsen Hist. Rom. i. 3.

XXIX.

1 *tumultus*—cf. II. 2.

2 *justitium*—a cessation of business in the law courts, generally in a solemn or important crisis; *indicere justitium*, to appoint a.....; *remittere a*, to resume business; deriv. *jus-sisto*.

3 *discerni*—distinguished; v.l., *decerni*, settled, i.e., *pugando*.

4 *juvenum*—soldiers; cf. *feroci juveni*, I. 1.

5 *qui*—had delivered from the persecution of.....T. Manlius had treated his son Lucius cruelly: a tribune Pomponius made this a handle for prosecuting him; the son, sword in hand, forced the tribune to drop the proceedings, Livy, vii. 4, 5.

6 *pedestre scutum*—a foot soldier's shield, [*σκύρος*] made of wood, covered with leather and of oblong shape; opp. to *clypeus* which was round.

7 *cingitur*—middle; so IV. 8, *accingere*. *Hispano*, an anachronism, as the Romans, at this period, (B.C. 358) can hardly have known anything about Spain.

8 *aestimantibus*—dative of reference, used when the person or thing is spoken of with especial reference to any person or thing; so Επίδαμνός ἐστι πόλις ἐν δεξιᾳ ἐσπλέοντι τὸν Ἰόνιον κόλπον =on your right hand as you sail in. Cf. Madvig, Lat. Gr. 246, obs. 6. Jelf, G. G. 599, c.

9 *pendentibus*—wavering between fear and hope; so *pendere animi*, cf. V. 7.

10 *caesim*—by cutting, (derive *caedo*) with the blade, opp. to *punctim*, with the point, *vanum*, ineffectual.

11 *interior*—too near to be in danger of a wound; a short expression for, *interior quam qui* (or *ut*) *vulnerari possel*.

12 *inter*—order is—*cognomen Torquati, auditum inter joculantes (juvenes) militariter incondita quandam prope carminum modum, celebratum deinde*.



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